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Petticoats in a wide range of
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXIV.—NO. 28. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1905. ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

TAKES SANTA FE TO COURT ON REBATES

Commerce Commission Lays Basis and Signs Order for First Suit by Attorney General.

PAUL MORTON NOT NAMED

Foundation for Proceedings in Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Deal, and Two Offenses Named.

BY RAYMOND.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Acting unanimously, the interstate commerce commission today signed an order submitting to the attorney general under the law the case of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, with the request that Mr. Moody take the necessary steps at once for the prosecution of the railroad and of its subsidiary companies, particularly the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, which received an illegal rebate given by the railroad.

All five of the names of the interstate commerce commissioners appear on this sensational order, which will be submitted to the attorney general as soon as the proper papers can be made out.

This marks the official beginning of what is likely to be the most sensational railroad case ever tried in this country, inasmuch as it is the first one under the new Elkins act, which was passed for the avowed purpose of preventing rebates and discriminations.

There is no disposition on the part of the members of the interstate commerce commission to proceed in an arbitrary fashion, and inasmuch as they are breaking the ice in regard to this class of litigation, a recommendation can be made to the attorney general that he should sue the corporation at this time and not the officers.

Action Contemplated by the Law.

This action, in fact, is contemplated by law, for the Elkins bill provides especially that anything done or omitted to be done by a corporation as a common carrier is subject to the interstate commerce act, which, if done or omitted to be done by a director, officer, receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or employé of the corporation, would constitute a misdemeanor, and shall be held a misdemeanor committed by the corporation, which shall be subject to the same penalties as are prescribed for individuals.

This means the beginning of a series of suits of a criminal nature under the direction of the attorney general of the United States against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad and the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. It will be alleged in the bill of particulars that the railroad granted and the coal company received a discriminating rate on coal shipped to various consignees, each specific shipment under the law constituting a separate offense. The Elkins law provides that every corporation which gives or receives a rebate shall on conviction be punished by a fine not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000.

Suits to Begin in New Mexico.

The suits will be begun in the judicial districts of New Mexico and Arizona, where the shipments were made, and where the rebate was constructively given, although the actual payments may have been made elsewhere. The attorney general is allowed to begin suit in any district in which giving or receiving the rebate is either begun, continued, or completed. The exact court to be applied to in each case will be determined by evidence.

According to the testimony taken by the interstate commerce commission at Albuquerque and Chicago, the rebates given to the Colorado Fuel and Iron company began four or five years ago and continued at least until Oct. 27 last, when the active investigation by the interstate commerce commission was set under foot. The Elkins law was passed Feb. 19, 1903, and the case to be prosecuted will therefore depend on the testimony regarding rebates given and received between Feb. 19, 1903, and Oct. 27, 1904, a period of more than twenty months, during all of which time it is alleged by the commissioners the two corporations have been violating the law persistently.

Paul Morton's Name Not Mentioned.

These dates, which of course are all within the time fixed by the statute of limitations, are important, because they are all subsequent to the connection of Paul Morton with the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, although they include a greater part of the time when he was vice president of the Santa Fé road. The name of the secretary of the navy is not mentioned in any way in the proceedings before the interstate commerce commission. No testimony was taken connecting him with the case at any stage, and he will not appear, either as a defendant or as a witness, unless the railroad company chooses to call him to testify as to the details within his knowledge. Neither will Mr. Ripley, the president of the road, be prosecuted at this time. The commission feels especially delicate about him, because he attacked Commissioner Prouty and the whole tribunal in a particularly forcible manner, and by recommending the prosecution of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad as a corporation, the commissioner escaped the charge of any personal animosity, and at the same time avoided contributing to partisan schemes which have sought to involve a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet in transactions which were begun and ended before he had thought of accepting office under the government.

Name One Specific Case.

According to the testimony which will be turned over to the attorney general this week and an abstract which he has already received, Phelps, Dodge & Co. were owners of important smelting works. They let contracts for coal presumably to the lowest bidders, and the Colorado Fuel and Iron company undertook to deliver that coal at the smelter at a certain fixed price, including railroad rates. It is alleged in the testimony that the fuel company made a special inquiry of the Santa Fé as to the rate which would be charged, and after the negotiation was given a special tariff on that particular shipment of coal, which was $1.15 below the published rate of $6.82 to Bisbee, Ariz. This constitutes one specific case against the railroad and the fuel company, which, if proved, will render each of them liable to a fine of from $1,000 to $20,000.

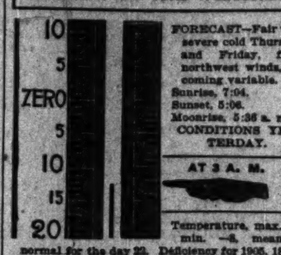
In another case cited by the commission and submitted to the attorney general the Cananea Copper company, at its reduction works, also made a large contract with the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. In this case also, according to the testimony presumably taken by the commission, with full knowledges of the railroad company the Colo-

(Continued on page 7, column 3.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1905.

POINTER ON THE WEATHER.



FORECAST—Fair with severe cold Thursday and Friday, fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.
Sunrise, 7:04.
Sunset, 5:06.
Moonrise, 5:36 a. m.
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

AT 3 A. M.

Temperature, max. 11, min. —8, mean 2, normal for the day 22. Deficiency for 1905, 184. Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0. Deficiency for 1905, .90 inch.
Wind, N., max. 24 miles an hour, at 8 a. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 82%, 7 p. m. 77%.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

The Tribune's Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 11, 12, 13.

FOREIGN.

Czar signed ukase providing for greatest political transformation in Russia's history; received deputation of workers and promised to consider their grievances. Page 1.

Strikers at Warsaw attempted to bar shipments of food into city; troops were reinforced. Page 3.

Prince Mirsky's retirement from Russian cabinet officially announced. Page 3.

WASHINGTON.

Interstate commerce commission took first steps to file suit against Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad for violation of rebate law. Page 1.

Necessity of up to date business methods in construction of Panama canal is shown. Page 6.

Congressman Grosvenor caustic in references to American merchant marine in report on shipping bill. Page 7.

Secretary Hay rejected President Castro's plans for arbitration and declared republic must come to terms. Page 7.

Cincinnati shippers' representative before senate interstate commerce committee favored rate sifting. Page 7.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Lull in five days' battle on Hun river; combat in snow tragic, wounded soldiers freezing to death before they could be succored. Page 3.

DOMESTIC.

Ten women killed, three injured while returning from country outing in sleigh near Arkport, N. Y. Page 2.

Question of whether Frank Evans ever wore mustache became issue in Bedford murder hearing. Page 4.

President Eliot of Harvard makes remarkable attack on football. Page 14.

LOCAL.

Suspected thief guarded on sick bed by detectives made subject of writ of habeas corpus. Page 1.

Weather bureau predicted temperature to touch 15 degrees below zero today; coldest of winter. Page 1.

Corporation Counsel Tolman finished draft of ninety-nine year act decree; goes to Grosscup soon. Page 2.

While Dalton, indicted with L. A. Gourdain, is on trial for conducting lottery, the business flourishes at the Imperial bank. Page 3.

Pan-American bank depositors ask removal of receiver's attorneys. Page 3.

Supposed Vincent Briscoe, murderer, caught in Mobile, Ala., released; not the guilty man. Page 4.

Charge that 106 school principals are conspiring to control system stirred board of education meeting. Page 5.

Real estate board demanded all land be assessed at full value and that tax officers give entire time to work. Page 5.

Three wives aided in securing indictment of Johann Hock on charges of bigamy. Page 5.

Miss Gehrig, whose card parties stirred Woodlawn reformers, insisted on having status settled in court. Page 5.

Several persons rescued at fire in hotel at 304 West Madison street. Page 5.

Adolph Hintz, unwashed janitor poet, moved from former wife's building before court order reached him. Page 14.

Miss Caroline Patterson in will case denied charges of heirs of Jonathan Clark. Page 14.

Inga Hanson told jury sight and hearing had been restored by prayer. Page 14.

Second fire in courthouse endangered many records. Page 14.

POLITICAL.

Frank D. Comerford, accuser of Illinois assembly, arrested and before investigating committee; announced he could send at least one man to prison. Page 1.

Assertion made in charter committee at Springfield that Chicago judges are lazy. Page 2.

Senate committee at Springfield indorsed president's plan to regulate the freight rates. Page 2.

NEW YORK.

Richard Croker, aged and bent, arrived to attend son's funeral; first visit in three years. Page 4.

Union Theological seminary received gifts aggregating $1,100,000. Page 4.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Rate war for grain trade between gulf and Chicago lines has caused great loss to railroad companies. Page 7.

New York market tone was dull and hesitating; gold shipment cuts some figure. Page 9.

Net earnings of Diamond Match for year poorest since 1901. Page 9.

Wheat slid off quickly near close, May closing at $1.16¼. Page 10.

Chicago cattle receipts 2,000, slow; hogs 20,000, higher; sheep 18,000, active and strong. Page 10.

Washington block, Washington street and Fifth avenue, sold at auction for $142,000. Page 13.

SPORTING.

George E. Smith, known in sporting circles as "Pittsburg Phil," plunger, is dead. Page 8.

Organizers of new racing circuit saw races at New Orleans. Page 8.

President Pulliam of National league in Chicago to confer with Johnson of American. Page 9.

Sigourney, Norris, and Rein won games in C. A. A. billiard match. Page 8.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
AVONMOUTH	Montcalm	
GIBRALTAR		Pannonia.
INISTRAHUL.		Hibernian.
KINSALE		Ottoman.
LIZARD		La Savoie.
LIVERPOOL	Parisian	Oceanic.
LONDON	Montrose	
NEW YORK	Kaiser W. D. G.	Baltic.
NEW YORK	Deutschland	Rotterdam.
NEW YORK		Liguria.
QUEENST'N		Saxonia.

RUSSIA SEES HOPE IN A NEW DECREE

Empire of the Czar on Eve of the Greatest Political Transformation in Its History.

NICHOLAS SIGNS UKASE.

Receives Deputation of Workers at Tsarskoe Selo Palace and Promises to Consider Grievances.

[From the St. Petersburg Correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—In a few days we shall witness a political transformation scene as thoroughly amazing as anything modern pantomime or ancient fairy tale can offer.

Captives who languish in cells will be released tomorrow and their misdemeanors will be forgotten. The press will be allowed to speak freely. Later Governer General Trepoff will be sent to Manchuria. In ten days a brand new representative chamber will be created under the magic wand of De Witte, and a new era of prosperity will begin for the Russian people. That is the latest on the political program, and I am enabled to vouch for its accuracy.

The decision is ascribed to the influence of De Witte and Yermoloff, minister of agriculture and state domains. It is said that when Yermoloff had an audience with the czar he told his majesty the present system of government had outlived its usefulness. He declared it would be impossible henceforth to carry on the business of the empire without the assistance of the Russian people.

Czar Reprimands, Then Hears.

The czar interrupted and sharply reprimanded the minister for his "impertinence." Yermoloff answered that, having discharged his duty, he was at his majesty's service. Nicholas then lost his self-control and only recovered his normal serenity after a long interval. Yermoloff retired to an anteroom, but eventually his majesty recalled him and listened to him while he developed his scheme for the pacification of the country.

Finally he commanded the minister to draft a ukase addressed to De Witte, president of the council. The minister thereupon retired. After an hour and a half he came back with the constitution in his hand. This he read aloud to the czar, who meanwhile paced the apartment. He asked no questions. When Yermoloff had finished he took a pen and signed the Russian Magna Charta thus penned. The document, which closes forever the period of csardom in Muscovy, marks the birth of the Russian nation.

Points in the Program.

The correspondent quotes a friend who read the document, giving the following points:

First—De Witte as president of the committee of ministers is charged by the czar to further extend and develop the principles and reforms provided for in the imperial ukase of Dec. 25.

Second—His majesty commands that a pension be paid orphaned children and cripples whose misfortune was caused by the troops on Jan. 22.

Third—Order will be restored throughout the country by peaceful methods. The Russian people will be invited to cooperate with the government. Methods are left largely to the discretion of De Witte and may include the convocation of a zemsky assembly.

Yermoloff Gives Details.

Minister Yermoloff in giving the details of the massacre of Jan. 22 to the czar says:

"Possibly I conveyed to the emperor some facts which until then had not been emphasized. His majesty indeed was deeply moved to learn of the extent of the disaster, which certainly was not in accordance with his orders. Instructions have been given and notice published that firearms will be used, but only in case of necessity. I urged upon his majesty the advisability of addressing the people directly with an expression of his own views of the distressing calamity.

"I also took occasion to say an investigation should be held, and if guilt is found the guilty should receive punishment. I expressed the view that justice demanded that aid and compensation be given the sufferers and their families. Finally I represented to his majesty it would be wise, of course, for him to consult the people on national affairs.

"His majesty deigned to listen to all I said, and took the matter under consideration. I did not mention the zemstvos or national assembly, leaving his majesty to decide in what manner he would consult the people. The emperor agreed that what I said was true. I saw De Witte the following evening on the subject. He heartily approved the matter discussed by the committee of ministers.

"I am unable to say whether his majesty will address the people by manifesto. You know he was to receive a deputation of workmen today. Doubtless there will be issued a report thereof immediately. Perhaps this will serve instead of a manifesto."

Reception for Effect.

The reception to the workmen at Tsarskoe Selo was advertised beforehand to give it the fullest possible public effect. The minister of finance directed the chief employers of labor to select two of the best workmen out of every thousand and prepare them to visit the winter palace, but not telling them they would be presented to the czar.

It is declared the deputation left the imperial presence contented and touched by the czar's words, but how they expressed their satisfaction is not stated. The reception of the deputation at this late hour is causing criticism. Everybody points out that if the workmen had been received Jan. 22 the terrible events of that day would not have occurred.

It is said in explanation of the smallness of the number of casualties Jan. 22 given out officially that the list only includes those who were killed or wounded technically within St. Petersburg itself. The greatest bloodshed was outside the city limits, the greatest sufferers being those led by Father Gopon at the Moscow railway crossing.

CZAR GREETS WORKMEN.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2, 12:40 a. m.—Personal assurances of his intention to ameliorate the conditions and remove the causes in so far as they are economic which led to the recent strike, were delivered by Emperor Nicholas yesterday to a deputation of workingmen, who were received in the hall of the Alexander palace at Tsarskoe Selo.

The deputation comprised representatives of thirty-two of the largest industrial es-

(Continued on page 2, column 3.)

AN OMINOUS SHADOW ON GROUNDHOG DAY.

HABEAS CORPUS AS A "CURE"

Man with Pneumonia Is Bothered by Attentions of Detectives.

SIT AT BEDSIDE AND SCOWL.

Suspected of Sealskin Theft, Charles Graves Appeals to Court for Relief.

A new field of usefulness for the habeas corpus is now to receive a trial in Chicago. While already it is valued in these parts as a remedy of last resort in the law, it has remained for Charles Graves, 642 Millard avenue, to invoke its curative properties to allay bodily ills.

Graves is trying the habeas corpus cure for pneumonia. The case of pneumonia from which he is suffering is distinguished by peculiar local symptoms—so peculiar that his physician called in consultation a lawyer instead of another physician. It was decided to begin habeas corpus proceedings for the relief of the chief local symptom. This was done yesterday.

Suspect Him of a Theft.

It appears that Graves' illness is aggravated by a certain suspicion which the police entertain of his honesty. On Jan. 9 a sealskin coat worth $250 was stolen from a State street store. The central detective bureau was notified and Detectives Conick and Culhane were detailed to trail down the thief. The sleuths got hold of a clew which led them in the course of a week to 642 Millard avenue. They accused Graves, who is a single person 33 years old.

When the detectives appeared to arrest Graves they found him ill in bed, temperature 101, heart 80, general condition grave. The detectives talked over the matter with the physician and the trained nurse and finally were persuaded to wait and see whether the man recovered before serving their papers.

One Scowls, the Other Smiles.

Then began a series of bedside visitations from the detectives, which for regularity and solicitous duration would be the envy of the Visiting Nurse association. Conick would spend one day with Graves and Culhane would spell him the next. The fever went up and down and the heart action oscillated, the physician and the trained nurse came and went, but one of the detectives was ever present.

But Graves did not appreciate the sympathetic self-sacrifice of the detectives. He complained to his doctor that their influence on his mental state was not beneficial. He said that Conick would sit for hours at the foot of the bed scowling at him as if suspecting the patient had determined to die just to cheat the policeman of the arrest. On the other hand, Culhane always greeted him in a too, too cheerful vein, assuring him that he soon would be well enough to be arrested. Sometimes the two sleuths would call together and sit for hours contemplating their intended prey.

Dose of Legal Medicine.

Graves is said still to be an extremely ill man. Last night he "was too sick to be seen." Yesterday, however, William Meehan, with whom Graves boards, appeared in Judge Honoré's court and petitioned a writ of habeas corpus for the sick man. The judge ordered Chief O'Neill to appear with Graves in court. It is intended that Chief O'Neill shall appear and arrange to have Graves give bonds to appear as soon as he shall recover.

COLDEST DAY OF THE WINTER; MERCURY AWAY BELOW ZERO.

Weather Bureau Expects Mercury May Touch Minimum Mark of Minus 15 Degrees—Cold All Over the West.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

	Weather bureau.	Street level.		Weather bureau.	Street level.
6 a. m.	7	8	5 p. m.	2	5
7 a. m.	7	8	6 p. m.	1	5
8 a. m.	8	11	7 p. m.	3	5
9 a. m.	8	12	8 p. m.	3	7
10 a. m.	8	12	9 p. m.	3	7½
11 a. m.	7	12	10 p. m.	3	7½
12 m.	9	12	11 p. m.	3	7½
1 p. m.	8	12	12 p. m.	3	8
2 p. m.	8	11	1 a. m.	3	11
3 p. m.	6	11	2 a. m.	3	11
4 p. m.	5	10	3 a. m.	3	12

This day is pegged by the weather bureau as the coldest day of the season. In the morning, the bureau says, the thermometer will register from 12 to 15 degrees below zero. Later in the day, with the aid of a bright sun, the weather may moderate, but at no time will the mercury rise above zero. Tomorrow may be just as cold; maybe colder. After that the weather may moderate.

The city is in the embrace of a large consignment of frigidity from the northwest. It is prophesied that the day will be clear, with little wind, and that blowing from the northwest. The lowest temperature previously recorded at the weather office this winter was 5 degrees below zero on Jan. 14.

That the weather prophet's guess that this is to be the coldest day of the year is no error was proven last night. As early as 8 p. m. the thermometer in the Auditorium tower registered 5 degrees below. That was the equal of the winter's minimum. The mercury continued to drop during the night.

Chicago Woman May Perish.

The cold weather may have one Chicago victim already. Mrs. Emma Berlinger, 2193 North Hoyne avenue, escaped in the morning from the Riverside sanitarium in Milwaukee, and has not been found. It is feared she has been frozen.

Mrs. Berlinger was taken to Milwaukee from Chicago yesterday, suffering from insanity. In the morning she left the sanitarium, but no particular attention was paid to her, the attendants believing she was going to walk about the grounds. She was not dressed warmly, and when she failed to return a search was begun.

Five attendants searched the country for miles around the sanitarium, but failed to get any clew, and last night when they returned, most of them frost bitten, the Milwaukee and Chicago police were notified.

Falls to 45 Below Zero.

The cold wave in the northwest extends through Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Montana, and the Dakotas, causing much suffering.

Thermometer readings at the street level at some of the points where the mercury dropped below zero are as follows:

BURLINGTON, IA.	15	REDFIELD, S. D.	45
DULUTH, MINN.	24	DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D.	36
LINCOLN, NEB.	11	MILES CITY, MONT.	38
OMAHA, NEB.	12	MOORHEAD, MINN.	24
ST. PAUL, MINN.	21	LA CROSSE, WIS.	18

THREE CENT FARE NO LONGER.

Cleveland, O., Street Railway Company Tries Plan Two Weeks, but Will Give No Statement.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 1.—The Cleveland Electric railway company will discontinue its two weeks' trial of a three cent fare within a two mile zone at the end of this week. President Andrews said tonight that no statement would be given out as to the result of the experiment until the data had been prepared.

OBJECT TO HANGING WOMAN

Vermont Officials Seek to Save Life of Slayer of Husband.

PLEAD WITH THE GOVERNOR

He Will Say Today Whether Mrs. Rogers Must Die Tomorrow.

Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—What is probably the greatest fight ever made to save a woman from the gallows rested tonight, when Gov. Bell announced he would decide tomorrow afternoon whether or not he would grant a reprieve for Mrs. Mary Mabel Rogers. The woman is under sentence to die Friday afternoon for the murder of her husband.

The hearing presented the unusual spectacle of five officers of the law, charged with the infliction of the death penalty, pleading with the governor of the state to delay their duties. These officers and the condemned woman were represented by counsel.

The sheriff and his aids intend to resign, if necessary, to prevent them from executing the sentence. Public opinion, too, opposes the hanging of the woman.

Asked to Delay Execution.

Gov. Bell was asked to delay the execution until newly descovered evidence could be presented before the Supreme court with a petition for a new trial.

The petitioners alleged that Leon Perham, now serving a life sentence for complicity in the crime, had recently confessed that he had lied on the stand, swearing away Mrs. Rogers' life to save himself from the gallows, and that Mrs. Rogers was an accessory rather than the principal, according to Perham's alleged confession.

In this confession he was quoted as admitting he and not Mrs. Rogers administered the chloroform to Marcus Rogers, the woman's husband; that there was hereditary insanity in the Rogers family, and that the physical condition of the condemned woman at the time the crime was committed was such as to make her mentally incapacitated.

Wants Justice, "Sure and Swift."

Attorney General Fitts said the state did not desire vengeance, but it did want "justice, sure and swift." The evidence brought out at the trial, he said, was too conclusive to justify Gov. Bell in granting a reprieve.

Gov. Bell stated that, in reply to the petition of the sheriff of Windsor county, he would say that if any sheriff in that county desired to retire from office he had the privilege of doing so, and that he would give his answer at Waterbury tomorrow.

SEES AN AMERICAN NOBILITY.

Sir Mortimer Durand, Speaking to the Loyal Legion in Washington, D. C., Talks of Closely Knit Ties.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, speaking at the banquet of the Loyal Legion here tonight, declared that before long the British people will be groaning under the heel of an American nobility. He continued:

"The British aristocracy which at one time was most unfriendly to the United States has seen its mistake and changed its attitude.

"I hope that all ill feeling has gone like last year's snows," he said, "and if any remains that it will go like this year's snow."

PUTS COMERFORD ON THE GRIDDLE.

House Gives Accuser Into Hands of Inquisitors and He Vainly Pleads for Public Hearings.

WILL BRING HIS PROOF.

Lawmaker, Denied a Chance to Speak to Colleagues, Says He Will Send Man to the Penitentiary.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The investigation of Representative Frank D. Comerford, alleged slanderer of the Forty-fourth general assembly, which started out this morning in dignified fashion with the adoption of resolutions and the appointment of seven inquisitors to ascertain what the accuser could prove, reached a sudden termination this afternoon and was given an equally sudden and more mysterious reinauguration tonight.

That which happened on the floor of the house this morning when Comerford was jerked up by his associates for his accusations was spirited and conducted with dignity.

That which happened tonight after the announced abandonment of the inquiry until Monday came nearly being farcical.

Representative Comerford's every plea was denied. He was not allowed to speak on the floor of the house, his demand that the investigating committee hold public sessions was ignored, and he even was not allowed to stay in the same room with his inquisitors or have a stenographer or lawyer there so he might know what they were doing. He was driven from the committee room repeatedly.

Night Inquiry in Secret.

At 2 o'clock the investigating committee, having completed its preliminary examination of Comerford, announced the inquiry would go over until Monday morning. Comerford had pleaded he needed time to make his case and prove his charges. He had protested vigorously against hearings behind closed doors. He had represented he was to appear in Judge Kavanagh's court tomorrow morning, and the committee agreed to give him time. In fact, he was advised to get out of town in the afternoon.

Probably the investigators thought he had gone. Anyway, they suddenly decided not to wait until Monday, and issued summonses for all newspaper reporters to be found about the Leland hotel. At 8 o'clock they suddenly reconvened. The body got together in a small room up a dark alley in the capitol and began a rigorous examination of the reporters, who assayed about one grain of information to the ton. Some of the reporters proved recalcitrant, and refused to give what little information they had. The committee now is looking about for means of punishment.

Comerford Sees State's Attorney.

At this stage the matter rests tonight. Comerford, instead of leaving town, sought State's Attorney Frank Hatch of Sangamon county and City Attorney Fitzgerald of Springfield. Arrangements are said to have been made to take the case directly to a special grand jury here as soon as the legislative investigators have finished.

Comerford announced tonight that he had evidence to send at least one man to Joliet, and would present it to some other body if he could not get a proper hearing before the legislative committee.

The case in which Comerford expects to make good is that growing out of the democratic caucus over the minority leadership, concerning which he has alleged money was given to one democratic representative.

Learns of Hunt for Reporters.

It was by accident that the accuser learned of the night investigation. He had visited the state's attorney and city attorney and was preparing to go home when he discovered the sergeant at arms from the house going through the hotel lobbies, hunting reporters. Thereupon he did a double quick to the statehouse, where he found the inquisitors in their guarded committee room.

Mr. Comerford entered and made his twenty-third or fourth demand to be allowed to hear the testimony. The inquisitors hesitated momentarily, and then announced they would go into executive session for a moment. Comerford stepped out into the hall and found a large packing box.

There he sat while the committee dragged in one reporter after another and endeavored to locate a piece of information. One reporter was asked what Comerford had told him during the day. He refused to answer. Chairman Bebee of the committee informed him that the investigators had more power than a court to compel testimony, but the reporter was a stubborn animal, and advised the committee to buy a paper in the morning.

Comerford Full of Wrath.

When Comerford learned the investigators were endeavoring to trace his various conversations during the day he danced up and down on his packing box and announced his opinion of an investigating body which would pursue such tactics.

The accused, for such he has become, instead of being the accuser, has spent considerable time in getting fired out of the committee room almost immediately upon getting in, on one pretext or another.

When the committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock tonight Chairman Beebe announced another meeting would be held tomorrow. The information which the inquisitors were endeavoring to secure was whether Comerford had brought a typewritten copy of his speech to Springfield and had given it out to secure publicity.

The men who might have told them, having first hand information as to how and when the manuscript came out, refused point blank, and were in contempt of the committee, a state of being described as dangerous by the men who constitute the body which has been defied.

Comerford Taken at Once.

The afternoon investigation was a peculiar affair. Immediately after the morning session of the house Chairman Beebe called his inquisitors together and in two minutes a doorkeeper marched down the aisle of the house searching for Comerford.

"You are to come along," he said to the representative.

"All right, Mr. Doorkeeper," replied the suave Mr. Comerford, and they went hurdling down the aisle and around a corridor and up a dark alley into a secluded room which had been chosen for the sessions.

Driven Out of Committee Room.

The accuser no sooner had got within the door than he was asked to retire and keep within call, and to consider himself in the

custody of his investigators. Accordingly he came out to sit on a packing box while the deliberations were held inside.

Again a summons came for him to approach the throne, and again he was fired out to wait for another consultation. Meanwhile he was talking.

"Will Send a Man to Joliet."

"I've got enough evidence to send one man to Joliet and I'll make good on that," he said. "If I make good on one case that ought to prove my point. I refer to the democratic caucus and can produce a witness to a conversation I had with the man I say took the money. This witness, one of the most reputable and highly esteemed members of the house, heard the confession which was given to me and will corroborate what I say. If I can't get satisfaction from the committee I will take the matter to the grand jury of Sangamon county."

What the committee was discussing inside was the scope of the investigation and about this time it almost was decided to sew Mr. Comerford up in a sack which would make it impossible for him to prove any of his assertions.

Give Comerford No Chance.

The investigators were inclined to bar all inquiry as to what happened in the democratic caucus, as having no bearing on the charges against the legislators, and to restrict the evidence to such things as were alleged to have happened in the Forty-fourth general assembly. This would have left Comerford up in the air, as what he has charged has been based on what happened in the caucus, and to what he has been told had happened in former legislatures.

Comerford's charges, however, were sweeping, and included the present legislature in the description that it was "a public auction place," where measures were sold to the highest corporation bidders.

Afterward it was decided to admit evidence bearing on the caucus, and this gave Comerford a chance to "make good" if he had proof for his charges in this particular.

Asks Time to Prepare Proof.

Then the accuser was called in again and put through a long session. The committee demanded he proceed immediately to produce proof. He asserted he would require some time.

It was demanded that he tell who the man was that he accused of accepting money in the caucus, and he refused to answer the question. He was asked who were the witnesses he could bring to prove his statements, and he declined to reply to that query also.

"What they wanted," said Comerford after he had come out, "was for me to pitch right in and produce everything at once. They wanted to go right ahead with the trial without giving me time for preparation, and I refused to do it. I told them I wanted time."

Demands He Hear Evidence.

In return for having demands made upon him, Comerford began to do business along that line himself. He demanded, in the first place, that he be allowed to remain in the room while the session was being held. The investigating committee thought this would be improper. Then he demanded that he be allowed to be represented by counsel, and the investigators did not see the propriety in this. As a last resort he asked that he be allowed to have a stenographer present to supply him with a transcript of the evidence, but he was turned down again.

It was impressed upon Mr. Comerford that this investigation was one which the legislature was making, and he began to see that instead of being the accuser he was becoming the accused.

When the committee finally completed its two hours' session and emerged the members announced that efforts to have Comerford produce his case had failed and that in spite of all questions he had refused to give his evidence until he had prepared it better.

Deceitful Announcement Is Made.

At the same time it was announced by Chairman Bebee that an adjournment had been taken until Monday, when the inquiry would be resumed, and that the caucus evidences would be admitted.

This was admitted tonight as having been a purposedly deceitful announcement, made as a ruse. Whether it was intended, partly to get Comerford out of town or not, is not stated. Possibly the committee thought that greater quiet would be secured if the haunting presence of the accuser were not known to be outside the door, sitting on a pine box, and proclaiming the injustice of shutting him out of the room.

The announced purpose was to catch the reporters unaware, and by the pure surprise of the thing startle them into giving veracious information, a commodity which is not supposed to be generally in demand in Springfield.

Accuser Prepares His Case.

Whatever the reason, the announcement was made, and Comerford, supposing that he was done with legislative bodies until Monday, and was free to appear in Kavanagh's court tomorrow morning, used his time in getting the promised grand jury action started.

"When I was before the committee," he said, "they told me to take the noon train for Chicago. I pointed out the evident impossibility of catching a 12 o'clock train at 1 o'clock. They admitted the force of this statement, and offered an amendment that I take one at 2:45, transact my business in Chicago, and get back on the night train. I pointed out that the Cook county courts do not sit in the night, and then the agreement was made to postpone the hearing until Monday. By accident I discovered that a night session would be held.

Withholds Name of "Guilty One."

The man whom Comerford charges with having received money has not been mentioned directly, and the accuser himself withheld this, although he talked with greater freedom outside the committee room than he seems to have talked inside it.

Comerford's story is that the man received the money—$250—and afterward took it back. The service he was to perform, it was said, was to stay away from the democratic caucus, thereby making it more likely that Isaac Craig would be chosen minority leader.

Another story is that the representative was told in an offhand manner that he might get a "couple hundred dollars" if he stayed away from the caucus, and a third adds that some of the democrats interested in opposing Craig learned of the money proposition and took good care to stick close to the man approached, so he would not have an opportunity to yield, even if he felt so inclined.

Dramatic Scene in the House.

A dramatic scene in the house preceded the appointment of the investigating committee. The reading of the journal is the first order of business. Clerk Reeve hardly had started when a veteran member moved the reading be dispensed with. The motion was adopted by a storm of "ayes," and in an instant H. L. McKinley of Cook county, named by Mr. Comerford in his now celebrated speech, was on his feet.

Stillness pervaded the house as Mr. McKinley addressed the chair.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. McKinley, and his voice trembled as he spoke, "I rise to a question of personal privilege to myself and to a question of personal privilege to every member of this general assembly, and as a duty I feel that we owe the people of Illinois I ask leave to offer the following resolution and move its adoption."

Resolutions Call for Proof.

Mr. McKinley then sent to the speaker's desk the resolution, extracts from which were:

Whereas, Frank D. Comerford, in an address, specifically alleged "that the Illinois legislature is a great public auction, where special privileges are sold to the highest corporation bidders, and that, without respect to party affiliations, the grafters in both republican and democratic parties of the Illinois legislature seem to be in the majority," and,

Whereas, These charges, having purported to have been made by a member of this house, are a great reflection upon the honor and integrity of the general assembly of Illinois; be it

Resolved, That a committee of seven members of this house be appointed for investigating the foregoing charges and empowered to issue subpœnas and to compel witnesses to appear before it and give testimony.

Resolved, That said committee shall report not later than Tuesday next, Feb. 7, 1905.

Resolved, That the speaker issue a summons directed to bring the said Frank D. Comerford forthwith before said committee, then and there to testify and disclose all information and knowledge he may possess touching the allegations in said articles contained.

Comerford Tries to Speak.

Before the clerk had finished reading the resolution, Mr. Comerford, from his seat on the democratic side of the house and near the center of the chamber, was on his feet.

"Mr. Speaker," said Comerford, "the speech given such wide publicity by the press of Chicago is an extract from a lecture delivered before the Illinois College of Law on Friday, Jan. 27——"

"I rule the gentleman out of order," interrupted Speaker Shurtleff. "The only question before the house is on the adoption of this resolution. The gentleman must confine himself to the subject before him."

"I'm not making a defense at this time," said Comerford, and then continued—" delivered before the Illinois College of Law on Friday, Jan. 27——"

"The gentleman is out of order," again interrupted Speaker Shurtleff, bringing his gavel down on his desk.

"It provides the appointment of a committee to investigate me," put in Mr. Comerford. "I have a right to go on record before this house."

"Bang" went the speaker's gavel again. By this time the house was in considerable confusion.

House All Against Him.

"I ask unanimous consent for the purpose of taking five minutes of the time of this house," shouted Comerford amid the din of excited members. "No," "no," came from a dozen parts of the hall.

Mr. Comerford looked around the hall. Then he turned again to the speaker.

"Well, Mr. Speaker," he said finally, "I welcome any investigation that the committee of this house may see fit to make. And I urge the committeee to be as candid and aggressive and loyal as I will to prove my faith in this matter. When this committee will present me with charges, as they charge me with presenting this house, then, with such evidence as I may have in my possession, I will appear before that committee without any subpœna from the speaker or from the doorkeeper, or from this house. But I ask this committe to give me——"

Again the speaker's gavel resounded on his desk.

"Well, I am in favor of the adoption of this resolution," said Mr. Comerford, and he took his seat.

Amid the greatest confusion the speaker then ordered a roll call on the adoption of the resolution. The 136 members present all voted aye.

The investigating committee then was announced as follows:

W. E. Beebe, Cook, republican, chairman; J. P. McGoorty, democrat, Cook; B. A. Campbell, democrat, Edwards; W. W. Williams, democrat, Williamson; J. M. Kittleman, republican, Cook; Lewis Rinaker, republican, Cook; and W. T. Monroe, republican, Cook.

States His Side of Case.

Comerford was on his feet again.

"Now, Mr. Speaker," said Comerford.

"For what purpose does the gentleman rise?" asked Speaker Shurtleff, leaning forward on his desk and eyeing Mr. Comerford intently.

"I ask as a personal privilege that this communication be made a part of the record in fairness to me," said Comerford.

The communication was read. It was:

"The speech given such wide publicity by the press of Chicago is an extract from a lecture delivered before the Illinois College of Law on Friday, Jan. 27. Only part of the lecture has been printed. Believing the student body of the college might with profit know the conditions under which laws are made in Springfield, I told them it was my purpose to give them stories in common circulation at the capital—stories that came to me in bursts of confidence from the members of the legislature, thus giving them the atmosphere in which laws have been made.

Lecture to Students Only.

"I was lecturing to the students and not making charges on the floor of this house. I reserve the right of my opinion, and I believe now, as I did then, that the stories are true. I have made no charges against the Forty-fourth general assembly. It will be noticed that the first line of quotation from my lecture said 'after the legislature is organized and ready for work,' and it has proved conclusively that my references refer only to the legislature of this state and before this session.

"The Forty-fourth general assembly is not organized and is not ready for work. The full standing committees have not been appointed."

This letter was referred to the committee on investigation.

HOPELESS TANGLE OVER VOTES.

House Committee on Elections Rejects Only Two Ways Known for Counting Contested Ballots.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The house committee on elections is in an apparently hopeless tangle over the adoption of a method for counting the ballots in the four contests.

The committee today not only voted down a proposition to adopt Attorney General Stead's opinion as the method of crediting votes on "split" tickets, but it also voted down another proposition to adopt the Cook county method. It is required by its own rules to adopt a method of counting ballots before the actual counting of the ballots is begun, but has refused to adopt the only two established methods of counting these ballots.

The committeee will meet again tomorrow and make another effort to agree on a plan.

CLOSED INCIDENT, SAYS RILEY.

Man Who Attacked Senator Campbell at Springfield Declines to Go Into Details.

Former Senator William U. Riley, who attacked Senator Dan Campbell in the capitol at Springfield on Tuesday, declares his grievance against Campbell is now a matter of history.

"I do not care to discuss the matter," said Riley yesterday, "further than to say that it is now a closed incident with me. The affair is settled as far as I am concerned, and I shall not think further of it or consider the matter again."

Mr. Riley would not say anything regarding the source of his trouble with Senator Campbell, saying that the matter was all over now.

REPRESENTATIVE MARSH IS ILL; SMITH OF MICHIGAN ALSO DOWN.

Wife of Illinois Congressman Arrives in Washington and Mrs. Smith Is at Husband's Bedside.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Representative Marsh of Illinois is ill with a severe cold. His condition is serious. Mrs. Marsh arrived here today in response to telegraphic summons.

Representative Samuel W. Smith of Michigan is ill with pneumonia at his apartments here. Tonight he is slightly better, but his condition is considered grave.

Mrs. Smith and a son are with him. Three other sons, one of whom is at West Point and the other two in Michigan, have been telegraphed to come.

BECKWITH IS SLOWLY SINKING.

President of Bank Wrecked by Mrs. Chadwick's Deals May Die Any Moment.

Oberlin, O., Feb. 1.—President T. D. Beckwith of the closed Citizens' National bank is slowly sinking. It was stated today that he might live for several days, but is liable to die any moment. He no longer takes nourishment and is almost constantly unconscious.

President Beckwith was the dupe of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick of Cleveland, O., who is now in jail for her money borrowing transactions. He was one of the first of many from whom she obtained large sums of money without security and by the statement that she possessed bonds valued at large sums. He never saw the bonds and was so completely won over by her that he lent her money freely until the crash came.

With ruin staring him in the face, he pleaded with her, he said, on his knees and weeping, to settle her obligations and save him. She refused and asked for more time, but the time only brought Beckwith to ruin, and with ruin came illness, and this illness has brought the banker close to death.

"The Second Deluge," a weird and fascinating glimpse into the future. See next Sunday's Tribune.

CHICAGO JUDGES DECLARED "LAZY"

Senator Berry Makes Charge in Charter Committee and He Tells Why.

CITY COURTS BILL HIT.

Down State Members Think the Proposed Salaries Too Big and Raise Other Points.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—With the assertion that Chicago judges are "too lazy," the joint charter committee of the house and senate attacked the provisions of the municipal court bill establishing salaries at $6,000. The committee met to hear arguments of charter advocates from Chicago, including members of the charter convention committee which framed the bill and representatives of the Chicago Federation of Labor and of the city council.

While the main object of attack was the provision fixing the salaries, the committee also objected to the jury system as provided for in the measure, and to the proposed scheme of dividing the city into districts.

Down State People Object.

Objections came almost entirely from the senators and representatives from the country districts, many of them lawyers, and they indicated that Chicago judges have earned a poor reputation outside of Cook county.

The Chicago charter people here included John S. Miller, John P. Wilson, B. A. Eckhart, Postmaster F. E. Coyne, H. S. Dietrich, J. C. Everett, F. W. Upham, T. N. Jamieson, A. L. Alling, J. F. Holland, E. A. Frost, and George Geary.

Mr. Eckhart briefly outlined the methods by which charter legislation had been approached in Chicago, and Mr. Wilson explained the question of constitutionality had been considered carefully by the committee of lawyers, who had reached the conclusion that no defect would be found in piecemeal legislation. Then the members of the legislature took a hand at questioning and reached the heart of the matter, as they saw it, by indicating that the measure will have to fight to get through the two houses in the shape it has been presented.

Holds Salaries Are Exorbitant.

Senator McKenzie started it by asking Mr. Wilson if the proposed salaries could not be cut in two. That intended for the chief justice of the Common Pleas court is fixed at $7,500 and that of each associate judge at $6,000.

"The objection has been that the salary has been fixed too low," replied Mr. Wilson. "Personally, I think it is as small as is possible to enable us to secure good men."

There was discussion on other subjects, but presently Senator Berry was back on the salary question.

"Isn't $5,000 a pretty stiff salary for a bailiff?" he asked Mr. Wilson, who explained that the chief bailiff under the proposed law was in the same position as the sheriff and would have to employ private counsel and defend himself against suits, being called on to levy and replevin.

Aim to Lessen Litigation.

Then Senator Berry wanted to know what theory the framers of the bill acted on when they made the defendant, if he lost his case, pay a part at least of the successful litigant's attorney's fees. It was explained that this provision was designed as a preventive to litigation when the defendant had forced the plaintiff into the suit. A case covered by provision, he said, was where the debtor forced the creditor to sue on a promissory note which he should have paid.

"It is a rich man's provision against the poor man," was Senator Berry's comment.

"Just the other way," insisted Mr. Wilson.

Senators Dixon and Humphrey raised objections to the bill, and then Mr. Miller was presented. He explained the intention of the measure was to raise the poor man's court to the dignity of the Superior and Circuit courts, and then the question of lazy judges was reached.

Trouble, "Courts Are Lazy."

"The trouble in Chicago today," said Senator Berry, "is that the courts are too lazy."

"That may be true," replied Mr. Miller, with the smile of a man not intending to enter upon a discussion of the question.

"If the judges would work ten hours a day, as they do in the country, Cook county would not have a congested court calendar," continued Senator Berry.

"The judges are not doing any better work at $10,000 a year than they did at $7,000," interrupted Senator Rainey, "and a $6,000 year judge would not do any better work than a justice of the peace.

"Why shouldn't the amount of salary be left to the city council?" asked Senator Juul. "The council must raise the money. We merely are piling on expenses and are not providing any means of meeting them."

"It has been my experience Chicago always is asking us to relieve it from its aldermen," said Representative Lindly.

Ald. Alling Defends the Measure.

"Chicago always is trying to play both ends against the middle," commented Senator Berry, and Mr. Miller gave way to Ald. Alling, with the anvil chorus still going. Alling proclaimed it as the desire of Chicago to elevate the tone of the justice courts.

"The mayor has too much power over the police magistrates," said Ald. Alling. "He can force them to do as he wants by threatening them with discharge. It is impossible to get justice in such courts.

"Chicago is not throwing away money. It will be used wisely. The average lawyer makes from $2,500 to $3,000 a year, and we want better than the average as a judge. Therefore, we want to pay a good salary and get good men. We have to pay the bills. All we want is the authority to pay them and to be let alone."

Declares District Too Big.

Senator McKenzie objected to the first court district, as proposed, running almost the length of the city. Ald. Alling said the transportation lines made it convenient to have the court in the center of the city, where it easily could be reached from the extreme south or the north of the district.

"Who has been consulted about these salaries?" asked McKenzie, getting back to the main question bothering the legislators. Mr. Alling replied that the aldermen represented the city and they had decided on the salaries.

"Is the judiciary of a higher character at $10,000 a year than at $7,000?" asked McKenzie.

"A great deal," replied the alderman.

"Not only that," suggested Mr. Wilson, "but it used to be difficult to keep good men from resigning from the bench."

Fees and Fines to Pay for It.

"How are you going to finance this court system?" asked Representative Church.

"The city now has a deficit every year."

"By litigants' fees and police fines," replied Ald. Alling.

"Why cannot these judges work longer?" asked Senator Berry. "I've asked that question time and again and never get a decent answer. Why can't these men work longer?"

"Under the proposed law they will work six hours," answered Alling.

"Six hours," fairly snorted Berry in contempt. "Why can't they work ten hours?"

"Laboring men work only eight," said Alling. "We want our judges under union rules."

"Don't the Superior and Circuit court judges make the rules of the court?" asked Church. "Isn't it under these rules that the calendar has become clogged? Aren't the judges two years further behind now than they were before their salaries were raised to $10,000 a year? Won't the city judges make their rules? What's to prevent a repetition of the same conditions?"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Marine Eye Remedy Cures Eyes; Makes Weak Eyes Strong. Soothes Eye Pain. Doesn't Smart.

CLASH IN SENATE TODAY.

TAMPERING WITH RESOLUTION TO CAUSE LIVELY TIMES.

Railroad Committee Receives House Document Calling On Congressmen to Uphold President Roosevelt in Plan to Control Freight Rates—It Takes Out All Harsh Phrases Against the Roads, and This Will Be Resented by Many Members.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Some lively action is promised in the senate tomorrow, when a compartively lifeless resolution indorsing President Roosevelt's attitude on the freight rate question comes out instead of the strong and emphatic one introduced by Representative Grey in the house, passed there without committee reference, and sent to the senate.

Friends of the two United States senators did not want them embarrassed by "instructions" to support the president. As the measure will come out of the senate railroad committee, to which it was referred, all mention of "instructions" will be eliminated. The senators and representatives will be "requested" to support the measure. The Illinois senate will not seek to instruct the two republican senators.

Predicament for Republicans.

There is just enough fun in the republican senatorial predicament to prompt the democratic senators to carry out a promised threat of putting the republicans on record in the matter. Speaker Sherman will grant a roll call on the propositon to restore the resolutions to their former form if there be a demand for such action, and several democratic senators have promised to make the demand.

The change of "instruct" to "request" was not the only alteration made in the bill by Senator Dixon's committee. The senators would not stand for the description of freight rebates as "unlawful." This word was eliminated. The original described the situation in Illinois as "an evil which has reached an acute stage." This, too, was stricken out. The committee does not commit itself as to the state the evil has reached or admit that it is an evil.

In the committee discussion Senator Berry raised the point that the president might have gone too far and that it would be unwise for the Illinois legislature to rush in where congressmen fear to tread, or words to that effect.

Democrat Opposes Gentle Course.

This moderate tendency on the part of republican senators was opposed by Senator Rainey.

"I am a democrat," he said, "but this is a question on which I agree with the president. I believe that a majority of the people are with him, and I cannot see the possible harm of expressing our opinions on such a subject."

Senator Curtis, a republican, told his colleagues the "thing referred to in the resolutions probably was an evil, but he doubted if it had reached an acute stage in Illinois."

Senator Rainey is one of those expected to help get a roll call out of the republicans on the qquestion.

Measure Aimed at Automobilists.

Senator Berry introduced a bill today to compel automobilists to stop their machines on a country road at least 100 yards from any approaching vehicle.

In spite of the objections by Senator Parker, based on what he considers the unconstitutionality of the Haas bill abolishing cumulative voting, the measure was advanced to third reading, and now stands next to passage. Senator Berry supported Parker in his contentions.

In the house, Speaker Shurtleff announced the good roads committee as follows:

Magill, chairman	McGuire,	Rapp,
Echola,	Keck,	Schaefer,
Austin,	Loy,	Campbell,
Russell,	Erby,	Farris,
Miller,	Kirkpatrick,	Minnis,
Lindly,	Fetzer,	Dougherty,
Organ,	Mills,	Dabler.

Bill for Hydrophobia Patients.

The following were among the bills introduced in the house:

BY KLEEMAN—Empowering the overseers of the poor of any county to send hydrophobia patients to any institution for the treatment of that disease in the state; provides the state shall pay their car fare, not to exceed $100 a patient.

BY HILL—Provides for civil service for the physicians of the county hospital and other county institutions; term of six years for physicians serving without compensation and a term of eighteen months for internes.

BY HILL—Bill drawn up by Dr. Emil Dorn of Chicago; includes a complete system of organization and methods of conducting business of real estate mortgage banks. No company shall be organized with less capital than $100,000, at least 50 per cent of which shall be paid in before beginning business; measure brings such concerns under the law governing state and national banks.

BY KERRICK—Appropriating $330,984 for ordinary expenses of the national guard and $50,000 as an emergency fund to be drawn on by governor when the national guard is called on.

Bill for Consolidating Towns.

Among bills introduced in the senate were these:

BY JUUL—Bill providing for the consolidation of the township organization of Cook and other towns when such towns lie wholly within the limits of any city with a population of 50,000 or more, and providing that the powers of the township boards and clerk shall be carried on by the county boards and clerks respectively.

BY DIXON—Authorizing fire insurance companies to insure against loss or damage by sprinklers, pumps, and other fire apparatus.

BY TEMPLETON—To prevent the shooting of live pigeons, fowls, or other birds for amusement or a test of skill.

BY DUNLAP—Appropriating $350,000 for salaries at University of Illinois.

BELIEVES CHILD HAS ELOPED.

New Jersey Artist Suspects His 17 Year Old Daughter Is Gone with a Caricaturist.

New York, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Peter Newell, the magazine illustrator, living in Leonia, N. J., told today about the disappearance of his pretty 17 year old daughter Helen, for whom he asked the police to search.

"I have every reason to believe," he said, "that my daughter was enticed from home by a caricaturist for magazines, whose studio, I think, is in Seventy-first street. He came to my studio four years ago to have me look over some of his pictures. He is married and about 36 years old.

"A little over a year ago I noticed that he seemed particularly fond of my daughter Helen, then in short skirts, but I made myself believe that I was mistaken. His attentions became so marked that I remonstrated with him, and told him he must never come into my house again.

"I allowed Helen as little outdoor freedom as possible,' believing she was meeting the man clandestinely. Now I learn my suspicions were not unfounded."

During the interview the artist continued at his sketch, and never used a harsh expression against the man whom he now accuses of eloping with his daughter.

DRINKS NO WATER FOR 5 YEARS.

New York Lecturer Declares He Lives on Fruits and Nuts Only and Takes No Liquids.

New York, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Emile E. La Croix, who lectured on "Diet in Its Relation to Health" at the home of Mrs. Clara L. Russell here tonight, declared he had not drunk water nor any other liquid for five years. For eight years he lived on nuts and fruits only.

"I do not need water," he said. "I do not crave it. I eat fruits and they quench my thirst. Only once or twice have I drunk water in years. Then I was warm and I was working so hard my heart became dry, and the dryness ascended to my throat. And, besides, it is not meant that man should drink.

"Man was once, and could be again, twenty or thirty feet tall. He was strong, healthy, and never wore clothes. He ate the proper food, grain and nuts, and he was not vicious."

Burnett's Vanilla Extract.

Used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels.

FINISHES CITY'S 99 YEAR DECREE

Corporation Counsel's Act Brings Appeal and Final Decision One Step Nearer.

GOES TO GROSSCUP SOON

Dates Given at Which Franchises on Various Traction Lines Are Held to Expire.

Corporation Counsel Tolman finished his draft of the decree in the ninety-nine year case yesterday. If there are no complications Judge Grosscup should be able to enter up his long delayed final order within ten days. Then either the city or the Union Traction company, or both, can take an appeal to the Supreme court of the United States and have it decided finally what rights the company has and what rights it has not under the legislative act of 1865.

John S. Miller's office was notified in the afternoon that the decree was finished and ready for his criticism. He was in Springfield, however, and not expected back until tomorrow. He probably will demand two or three days to examine it, so the matter hardly will get before Judge Grosscup for his final review and signature until the end of next week. After he has acted the appeal or appeals can be taken.

The decree the lawyers for the city gave out yesterday applies only to the west side lines. There is less dispute, however, over the north side lines, and the decree affecting them is only a matter of checking up a number of ordinances.

Protected by Ninety-nine Year Act.

The city grants that, under Judge Grosscup's decision, the following lines are protected by the ninety-nine year act, their franchises expiring on Feb. 14, 1958:

Madison street, from State to Western avenue.
Lake street, from Market to Western avenue.
Randolph street, from State to Union park.
Bryan place, from Randolph street to Lake.
Milwaukee avenue, from Desplaines to North avenue.
Fifth avenue, from Randolph street to Polk.
Polk street, from Fifth avenue to Canal.
Van Buren street, from State to Ogden avenue.
Twelfth street, from State to Blue Island.
Halsted street, from Lake to Blue Island.
Blue Island avenue, from Halsted to Western.

The franchises in the following streets are held to expire on Feb. 21, 1960:

Clinton, from Randolph to Twelfth.
Halsted, from Lake to Milwaukee avenue.
Jefferson, from Van Buren to Fifteenth place.
Fifteenth place, from Canal street to Jefferson.
North avenue, from Milwaukee to Western.
Van Buren street, from Ogden to Western avenue.

Franchises Expiring on May 11.

The following franchises, not under the ninety-nine year act, are held to expire May 11 next:

Noble street, Milwaukee avenue to Blackhawk.
Blackhawk street, from Noble to Holt.
Holt street, from Blackhawk to North avenue.
North avenue, Holt street to Ashland avenue.
Ashland avenue, North avenue to Clybourn place.
Clybourn place, Ashland avenue to Wood.

Other franchises, also not under the ninety-nine year act, are decreed to expire on the following dates:

Division street, Milwaukee to California avenue, Dec. 7, 1905.
Eighteenth street, Halsted to Leavitt, Dec. 7, 1905.
Van Buren street, Western avenue to Kedzie, Dec. 7, 1905.
Halsted street, Milwaukee avenue to North branch, March 1, 1906.
Lake street, Homan to Crawford avenue, July 17, 1906.

All the other franchises of the Union Traction company on the west side are held to have expired.

Invited to Committee Meeting.

Ald. Foreman, as chairman of the council committee on local transportation, sent invitations to Judge Grosscup, for the Union Traction company, and to General Counsel E. B. Bliss, for the Chicago City, to attend the meeting of the committee on Saturday, at which time the ordinances extending the franchises of the two companies will be considered. In his letter to Judge Grosscup Ald. Foreman said he addressed him, as the committee had no information as to any other person to whom the invitation could be sent.

It is on the program also to ask to have consideration of the ordinance postponed, at least as far as the South Side company is concerned, until the new management of the corporation is installed.

Majority of Stock Is Secured.

A majority of the 180,000 shares of the Chicago City railway company have been deposited with the Illinois Trust and Savings bank in answer to the offer of the syndicate, of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the head, to pay $200 a share for enough to give control. John J. Mitchell, who with Marshall Field has had charge of the operation, announced yesterday the requisite number of shares had been deposited, and tomorrow the cash would be paid for them. This involves payment of a little over $18,000,000 for the property.

Nothing will be done by the new owners until after the annual stockholders' meeting, Feb. 16, when a new board of directors will be elected and the new owners formally and actually will take possession of their property.

"We are only stockholders as yet," said Mr. Mitchell, when asked what would be done toward opening up negotiations with the city regarding an extension of franchises. "We are not yet in management of the property."

Report has it that practically an entirely new board of directors will be chosen. They will be largely Chicago men, however. It is assumed P. A. Valentine will go on the board, and it was rumored yesterday both Mr. Field and Mr. Mitchell would also, although that is largely conjectural. That few, if any, of the present board will remain is assured, however. The report also is revived that John A. Spoor will be elected president.

The Union Traction receiver's certificates for the money necessary to carry that corporation through the winter and pay its fixed charges were taken to New York for sale yesterday.

GIFT TO UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Will of Charles Lockhart of Pittsburg Distributes $130,000 Among Several Church Boards.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 1.—The will of Charles Lockhart, whose estate is estimated at between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000, bequeaths $360,000 for public benefits. Of this sum the United Presbyterian church is given $130,000, divided as follows:

Board of foreign missions	$50,000
Board of home missions	30,000
Board of freedmen's missions	20,000
Board of church extension	10,000
Board of ministerial relief	10,000
Board of education	10,000

The Y. M. C. A. of Pittsburg is to get $50,000 and local hospitals are beneficiaries.

CABBIES OUT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Union Controlling Practically Every Public Vehicle in City Votes to Strike Today.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Philadelphia cabmen have voted to go on strike tomorrow. The union controls practically every cab in the city.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

TEN DEAD IN SLEIGH RIDE

PARTY OF WOMEN RUN DOWN BY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Members of a Church Society Returning from an Outing Near Hornellsville, N. Y., Meet a Fearful Disaster—Locomotive Dashes Into Sled and Every One of the Company Either Meets Instant Death or Is Injured as a Result.

Hornellsville, N. Y., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Ten married women were killed and three others seriously injured tonight when a passenger train on the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern railroad crashed into a sleigh on a grade crossing near Arkport.

The Dead.

BOUGHTON, MRS. FRED.
COATES, MRS. J.
GILLETTE, MRS. MARY.
GRAVES, MRS. C. C.
GREEN, MRS. FRED.
HALLETT, MRS. JOSEPH.
MOORE, MRS. BERT.
PATCHEN, MRS. RUTH.
SHAW, MRS. EUGENE.
THOMAS, MRS. CHARLES.

How Disaster Occurred.

The victims, who were members of the Ladies' Aid society of the Universalist church, went in three sleighs to a farmhouse near Arkport to spend the afternoon. It was nearly dark when they started on the return trip to the city. The occupants of the leading sleigh saw the train approaching as they neared the Shawmut crossing.

The driver urged his horses ahead and the sleigh passed over the tracks in safety. The women in the first sleigh then attempted to warn those in the one following of the danger, and they did succeed in directing their attention to the rapidly approaching train.

The driver pulled up his horses, but he could not check the heavy bobsled quickly enough, and when it came to a standstill the box of the sleigh was directly across the railroad track. The pilot of the engine struck the sleigh with great force, reducing it to splinters and hurling the women in all directions. Every woman on the sled was killed or injured.

FIGURE ON DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Politicians Want German for Treasurer and Ex-Coroner Traeger May Be Man—Other Candidates.

Thinking they had disposed of the question of who will be nominated for mayor the democrats got busy yesterday figuring on the remainder of their city ticket. They started off with the proposition they wanted a German for trasurer, and then they sought the German.

At first Charles H. Wacker was talked of, but Mr. Wacker said he did not want it. Then Commissioner of Public Works Blocki let it be understood he would take the nomination if it were offered him. He lives on the west side, and, Judge Dunne being a resident of the Twenty-sixth ward, this would balance things geographically. Later, however, ex-Coroner John E. Traeger of the town of Lake became an active candidate, and as he is likely to have delegates in the convention his claims were considered seriously.

George J. Thompson of the board of education was advanced as a candidate for city clerk on the ground he represents organized labor, but the suggestion did not take well.

Thomas J. Sutherland, assistant in Corporation Counsel Toiman's office, is being pressed for city attorney, as are Charles A. Williams and Miles J. Devine.

More Delegations See Judge.

Delegations from seven ward clubs called on Judge Dunne to assure him of their support. They were the Second ward, headed by Frank Solon and N. J. Fitzgerald; Third, Pat White and Robert Redfield; Sixth, County Committeeman William McConnell; Eleventh, Justice A. J. Sabath and President James Maher of the ward club; Seventeenth, Ald. Dever and Justice La Buy; Seventh, County Committeeman William Rothmann; Twenty-sixth, Ald. Reinberg.

The Democratic club of the Thirty-third ward met at Seventy-fifth street and Dobson avenue in the evening and declared the judge its candidate. The Twenty-seventh Ward club took similar action, also indorsing Ald. Leachman for reelection.

Dunne Meetings This Week.

Other democratic meetings with the same object in view are scheduled for the week as follows:

Thirty-fifth ward club, Indiana street and Forty-eighth avenue, tonight.
Fifteenth ward club, 558 West Division street, tomorrow night.
Twenty-third ward club, 519 Larrabee street, tomorrow night.
Twenty-fifth ward club, 1351 Diversey boulevard, tomorrow night.
German-American democratic club, Bismarck hotel, tomorrow night.

Altogether fifteen ward clubs representing 398 votes in the convention have declared for Judge Dunne. It looks now as if it would be unanimous before the gathering is held.

Judge Dunne has promised to make a statement as to his position next week. He is expected to take the ground that, while personally he does not want to run for mayor it has been forced upon him by the letter of Judge Tuley and the subsequent action of the ward clubs.

JURORS HOLD VICTOR O'SHEA GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

If Verdict Is Sustained Wife Slayer Will Spend Indefinite Term in the Penitentiary.

"Guilty of manslaughter" was the verdict returned yesterday morning in Judge McEwen's court by the jury trying Victor Roland O'Shea on the charge of murdering his wife. Attorneys for the man at once offered a motion for a new trial. O'Shea, if the verdict is sustained, will have to serve a prison term of from one year to life.

O'Shea, 22 years old, and Amy Hogenson, aged 19 years, eloped to Waukegan on March 17, 1902, and were married. They kept their wedding secret for several months. When their parents learned of it their displeasure was aroused and obstacles were placed in the way of meetings of the couple.

The husband killed his bride on Oct. 8, 1902, at the residence of her parents, 941 West Division street.

LABOR LEADERS ARE SET FREE.

Justice Martin Dismisses Cases Against Machinists Charged with Conspiracy.

Conspiracy charges against ten officers and members of the machinists' union were dismissed yesterday by Justice Martin.

The machinists were tried under the "railroad and warehouse" act, which appertains to the obstructing or impeding of business. The prosecution, conducted by Attorney Dudley Taylor of the Chicago Employers' association, maintained that the striking machinists had conspired against the Goss Printing Press company, where a strike has been in force since last May. The trial had continued thirteen days.

Prospects for a settlement of the lumber drivers' strike became brighter when a meeting between representatives of the lumbermen's association and the executive committee of the union was arranged for this morning.

A threatened strike of 350 planing mill employés was averted by the action of the Lumbermen's association in yielding to the union demands for a "closed shop." New agreements will be signed today.

The "open shop" ultimatum offered by the carriage manufacturers Tuesday night did not cause the men to go out. The members of the association of employers held a secret conference. The outcome of the meeting was not made public beyond the issuing of a statement that no immediate lockout is contemplated.

The first of the building trade crafts to sign agreements were the gasfitters and plumbers, who made two year contracts with their employers. The wages and shop conditions will remain the same as last year.

Harper's Book News.

The Silence of Mrs. Harrold

Wall Street—the great powers of finance—the Theatrical Trust, and many other intensely interesting and real phases of present-day New York have a part in this stirring tale. The lovers are a popular young actress and the son of a great millionaire. Out of the "silence" of Mrs. Harrold a plot develops involving every character of the story in a situation that baffles the reader and lures him on from page to page.

It is New York in all its tremendous vitality and bigness—metropolitan life in its intensest moments—that gives vigor and movement to these pages. Mr. Gardenhire not only tells a beguiling tale, but, from his insight and intimate knowledge of the secret ways of big corporations, involves his story in new, ingenious complications that will strike home to every American.

Mr. Gardenhire's former book, "Lux Crucis"—established at one bound his reputation as a story-teller of unusual skill.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N.Y.

Here's a line of trousers hard to beat.

Extra trousers to make that old suit look young again.

Price-pruning has made some very tempting values in our trousers department.

$5 and $6 lines stimulated by additions from the higher grades.

Despite two days' sales of our winter overcoats at the final mark-down—here's a good assortment of sizes and rare values, viz.:

Choice at $12.50 for qualities up to $20, and

Choice at $18 for values up to $32.

F. M.

r's Book News.

Silence of Harrold

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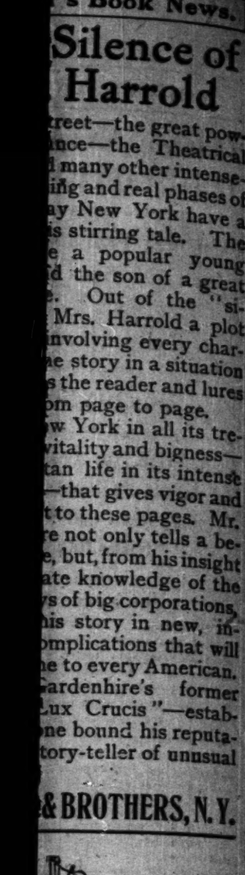
& BROTHERS, N. Y.



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at $12.50 for quali-
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at $18 for values up

M. ATWOOD,
, Peet & Co. Clothes Only.
Clark and Madison Sts.

ATOR TOOK BRIBE
INDICTMENT CHARGE.

tchell of Oregon Accused of
4,200 for Aiding Timber
nd Another Is Named.

e, Feb. 1.—The federal grand
y indicted United States Sen-
Mitchell on another charge of
also indicted State Senator
wnell, one of the foremost re-
icians and lawyers in this state,
subornation of perjury.
ent against Mitchell alleges
senator from this state to the
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the indictment against Sen-
recites that Kribs was engaged
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in the Roseburg land district
and also aiding them to secure
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rn Millionaires

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erprise is the "best" in business.

WARSAW STRIKERS BAR FOOD SUPPLY

Plan Alleged to Be to Increase the Discontent of the Populace.

MORE TROOPS ON GUARD.

British Consul Attacked by Cossacks Says Incident Is Not International.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
[Copyright: 1905: By the New York Herald.]

WARSAW, Feb. 1.—The strikers are still able to prevent food from entering the city and hope by producing a famine to make the population desperate.

It is reported further that large bodies of strikers from other towns are marching on Warsaw, but as telephone and telegraphic communication had been largely destroyed it is difficult to get at the truth regarding this.

The garrison at Warsaw consists of one Hussar, one Lancer, two Cossack regiments, four infantry regiments, one of the guard, and three of the line, with several batteries of mounted artillery. These have been reinforced by two regiments of dragoons and one of Cossacks. The strikers are armed with revolvers and also rifles plundered from the gunsmith shops, but they have not enough cartridges for the rifles.

No new laborers are appearing and soldiers man the gas works, but the supply of gas is quite inadequate.

As tomorrow is a Polish holiday a fresh outbreak is feared, but the authorities seem able to cope with any disturbance.

Troops in All Streets.

Outwardly, of course, it is quiet in Warsaw, and if it were not for the patrols of infantry with fixed bayonets and squads of cavalry riding in all directions, and with long rows of closed shops, no one would know that this city has just been the scene of a revolutionary outbreak. The cabs and tramways are in full activity, and the streets are crowded with peaceable citizens. The city government, however, is in the hands of the military authorities and a lesser state of siege prevails. All houses must be closed and locked at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Police are actively searching for the leaders of the recent trouble, and soldiers are making a house to house search for concealed agitators.

The slightest disorder would be ruthlessly suppressed. Detachments of Cossacks armed with whips ride up and down the streets ready for emergencies. The authorities seem, however, to have the city completely in hand.

British Consul Is Satisfied.

Capt. Murray, the British consul general, who with the vice consul, was attacked by Cossacks last Sunday, said this evening:

"The incident was not in any way an international one. The hussar who aimed a blow at me and the man who cut down the proconsul with a saber were quite unaware that I was an Englishman, let alone a consular official. The Russian authorities have offered sincere apologies, and the governor has sent daily to inquire for the proconsul. There is absolutely no international incident, though how far the authorities are to be blamed for allowing the troops to get out of hand as they did is another matter."

WOUNDED BY AN ASSASSIN.

Chief of Police Galovine of Odessa Shot in Shoulder—Threatening in Transcaucasia.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—An attempt to assassinate Chief of Police Galovine was made at Odessa today. He was shot in the right shoulder but not seriously wounded. Chief Galovine was in a carriage when an unknown man, attired as a workman, fired at him. The would-be murderer fled, but was captured.

Violence by strikers is reported from Tiflis. This news causes the czar's advisers considerable concern, as the people in Transcaucasia are warlike in spirit and are well armed. This is the section from which Russia draws some of its most efficient soldiers.

The governor of Libau today received a deputation of strikers and urged them to return to work precedent to securing any concessions. Street demonstrations have ceased and the strikers there appear to be willing to resume work.

At Kralsz, Poland, the mill employés have struck and the newspapers have suspended publication.

Forty-two members of the douma, in session at Moscow, submitted, a resolution demanding that the government permit the publication in the newspapers of full reports of the proceedings of the douma, which hitherto have been censored freely.

STIR OVER A TORPEDO CARGO.

Shipping Circles at Antwerp Agitated on Account of Consignment for Sevastopol.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Brussels says there is curiosity in shipping circles at Antwerp over the arrival of a steamer from New York having on board ten torpedoes in sections, consigned by an American firm for transshipment to Sevastopol. The foreign office was advised of the facts and cautioned English firms at Antwerp against accepting freight as likely to prejudice British neutrality respecting contraband of war. The Japanese consul at Antwerp informed Tokio of the arrival of the torpedoes and asked the government for instructions.

TWO WAYS OPEN TO RUSSIA.

Moscow Resolutions Urge That Representative Assembly Be Convoked or Autocracy Maintained.

MOSCOW, Feb. 1.—In view of the opening of the assembly of the provincial nobility tomorrow two drafts of resolutions are in circulation, one insisting on the absolute maintenance of the autocracy and the other asking political freedom for Russia, urging the government to make necessary changes in the laws to enable a representative assembly to be convoked, and appealing to the throne to issue a manifesto assuring the country of its intention to take steps to this end, without which it will be impossible to restore tranquility to the country.

AMAZONS AID THE RUSSIANS.

Regiment of Women Armed Like Cossacks Reported to Have Gone to the Front.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 1.—The Japanese steamer Shinano brings news of the formation of an Amazon corps at Nikols to aid the Russian force at the Shakhe. Russian women formed a regiment, armed like Cossacks, which has gone to the front. The women have cut their hair short and wear masculine attire.

Palace at Tsarskoe Selo, Where Czar Received Workmen and Told Them Why Their Brothers Were Killed.

[From stereograph. Copyright: 1901: by H. C. White company.]

MIRSKY OFFICIALLY OUT.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR QUITS CABINET.

Durnovo Becomes Acting Minister — Gossips Have It That Czar Has Offered Portfolio to M. Witte, President of Committee—Developments Confirm Surmise That Sergius Is Dominant Spirit in Grand Ducal Coterie.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—The retirement of Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky was announced officially today, ill health being assigned as the reason. M. Durnovo, former minister of posts and telegraphs, becomes acting minister of the interior. M. Bouligan, former governor general of Moscow, seems most likely to be Prince Mirsky's successor, but no decision has been reached. The gossips are saying that Emperor Nicholas has offered the portfolio to M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers.

Prince Mirsky's desire to retire had been known for weeks, but the manner in which it was announced was unusual, the retirement of a minister being generally accompanied by an imperial rescript. For this reason the form of the announcement is popularly accepted as a reprimand.

Among the extreme reactionaries and even among some of the more moderate conservatives Prince Mirsky has been blamed for having from the outset of his career encouraged all sorts of liberal aspirations, which, being impossible of immediate realization, brought the present storm about the head of the government.

The current gossip to the effect that M. Bouligan, former governor of Moscow, will succeed Prince Mirsky in the ministry of the interior is another straw tending to confirm the surmise that Grand Duke Sergius is the dominant influence in the grand ducal faction.

The appointment of Gen. Trepoff to the governor generalship of St. Petersburg, who was Sergius' nominee, narrowed the power of the minister of the interior, and, it is believed, precipitated Mirsky's resignation; and that those who are posted should pick another Moscow man and a friend of Grand Duke Sergius to receive his portfolio indicates a growing appreciation of the influence of the emperor's uncle.

TELL OF NORTH SEA TRAGEDY.

Russian Officers Insist That Two Torpedo Boats Retired Under Terrific Fire.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—At the North sea commission's hearing today Lieut. Ellis of the Russian battleship Alexander III. gave circumstantial evidence of seeing a torpedo boat among the British trawlers in the North sea. He said he first saw a torpedo boat two miles off steaming swiftly toward the squadron on a course to intercept the flagship. As the torpedo boat advanced searchlights made it plainly visible, and a heavy cannonade was opened on it. The torpedo boat, the witness continued, was evidently damaged, drew off to starboard, and disappeared.

Lieut. Schremtchenko, torpedo officer of the Russian battleship Borodino, told of seeing two torpedo boats. He said:

"One was on the port side and was fifteen cable lengths away. I could not have been mistaken, being a torpedo officer. I distinguished its long, raking form. My long familiarity with torpedo boats made me take a careful look at the attacking craft. It was painted a dark color, had two smokestacks, and was of the general type of torpedo boats usually attached to squadrons."

HIGHER DUTIES FOR GERMANY.

Buelow Submits Commercial Treaties to Reichstag—Rates Effective in 1906.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Chancellor von Buelow in submitting the commercial treaties to the reichstag today, said that the duties as fixed are equivalent to an increase of 43 per cent on rye, 57 per cent on wheat, 76 per cent on oats, and 100 per cent on barley. He said the increases on iron goods, machinery, and chemicals were heavy, but if Germany's commissioners had demanded more favorable terms it would have been impossible to make any treaties whatever. The treaties will go into effect on Feb. 12, 1906.

KAISER HONORS A CHICAGOAN.

Crown Order of the Fourth Class for Joseph Schlenker of German Veterans' Society.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Emperor William has bestowed on Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German ambassador to the United States, the crown order of the first class, and on Joseph Schlenker, president of the German Veterans' society of Chicago, the crown order of the fourth class.

Bring Your Credit to Us.

We take it at par for a Diamond or Watch. You can pay monthly. Loftis Bros., 34 S., 92 State-st.

RUSSIA SEES HOPE IN A NEW DECREE

(Continued from first page.)

tablishments in St. Petersburg, including the Baltic and Franco-Russian shipyards, the Putiloff iron works, and the Russo-American rubber works.

On arriving at the palace the workingmen were admitted to one of the halls. The emperor entered the room accompanied by Grand Duke George Mikhallovitch. The workmen bowed deeply to the emperor, who said:

"Good day, my children."

The workmen replied:

"We wish your majesty good health."

Tragedy Saddens Ruler.

The emperor then said:

"I have summoned you in order that you may hear my words from myself and communicate them to your companions. The recent lamentable events with such sad but inevitable results have occurred because you allowed yourselves to be led astray by traitors and enemies to our country.

"When they induced you to address a petition to me on your needs they desired to see you revolt against me and my government. They forced you to leave your honest work at a period when all Russian workmen should be laboring unceasingly in order that we might vanquish our obstinate enemy. Strikes and disgraceful demonstrations led the crowds to disorders which obliged and always will oblige the authorities to call out troops. As a result innocent people were victims.

"I know that the lot of the workman is not easy. Many things require improvement, but have patience. You will understand that it is necessary to be just towards your employers, and to consider the condition of our industries. But to come to me as a rebellious mob in order to declare your wants is a crime.

"In my solicitude for the working classes I will take measures which will assure that everything possible will be done to improve their lot and secure an investigation of their demands through legal channels. I am convinced of the honesty of the workmen and their devotion to myself, and I pardon their transgression. Return to your work with your comrades and carry out the tasks alloted to you.

"May God assist you."

To Circulate Address.

At the conclusion of his speech the emperor told the members of the deputation to communicate his words to their comrades, and said he would supply them with printed copies of his address.

After leaving the palace the deputation proceeded to a neighboring church, where they prayed, and, after kissing ikons, placed lighted candles before the shrines. Subsequently they were given a dinner in a building which formerly was the high school of Tsarskoe Selo, after which they returned to St. Petersburg.

Later in the day the emperor, in a proclamation, expressed the sympathy of himself and the empress to the families of those killed in the street fighting Jan. 22. He also announced a gift of $25,000 to aid the families of the victims.

Manufacturers Take Action.

The association of St. Petersburg manufacturers today decided to refer all demands of the strikers to the minister of finance for settlement. They adopted the following resolutions:

"First, all points of the men's demands concerning the eight hour day, participation of the men in fixing pay for piece work, and regulation of the internal workings of factories, etc., shall not be discussed, but submitted to the minister of finance with a view to their settlement legislatively.

"Second, regarding special demands advanced at the different works discussion is inadvisable till the men have resumed work.

"Third, recognizing that the men were drawn into the movement by other than economic causes, the association unanimously voted that no mutual bitterness exists, and therefore has decided to meet the workmen, not to apply penalties for wasted time, not to endeavor to discover the instigators and leaders of the strike, or to employ special measures against them, and to collect funds for the support of the families of the victims; and in this respect to make no difference between voluntary and coerced strikers.

"Fourth, the association, in order not to create a precedent by paying workmen for the time they have been engaged in the strike, will grant assistance to the necessitous which need not be repaid."

DIES IN SCHOOL AFTER TAUNT.

Failure to Pass Examination Followed by Demise of Seven Year Old at New York.

New York, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Joseph Krauer, 7 years old, died in the Van Nest public school room today after being taunted for several days over his failure to pass his examination for promotion. The doctor said death was due to a weak heart, brought on by disappointment.

LULL IN BATTLE OF HUN.

RUSSIA REPORTS NO ADVANTAGE TO EITHER SIDE.

Tragic Features Attend Five Days' Combat Below Mukden — Wounded Die of Cold Before They Can Be Succored—Extreme Temperature Makes Earthworks So Effective That Steel Shells Result in No Damage—Tokio Reports Are Encouraging.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—Reports to the general staff indicate that the five days' battle on the Hun river has yielded no material advantage, both sides practically maintaining their former positions. It is declared that at heavy cost the Russians drove the Japanese out of their advanced positions. The Cossack cavalry was extremely efficient.

An officer of the general staff says there is a lull in the campaign, and that operations are likely to be suspended until the end of February.

The Russian bombardment of Sandepas is reported to have set fire to the town.

War office circles are stirred by a report that Gen. Kouropatkin was wounded during the battle of the Hun, but this has not been confirmed.

Graphic Story of Battle.

The following graphic report has been received from Russian headquarters in the field:

"The five days' combat which will go down in history as the battle of the Hun river was fought out on a seemingly unending plain, which is broken only by southern mountains around Yental, the solitary eminence of which is the Liaoyang tower of bloody memory.

"The bright glare of the sun, reflected from a dazzling expanse of snow, was painful to the eyes, and it was with difficulty that one could follow here and there black streaks marking the Russian columns or wavering skirmish lines dashing against what resembled dull gray rocks, but which in reality were the villages of Lidiatonn and Tanlepu and the extensive hamlet of Sandepas, bastioned by Chinese defenses and converted by the Japanese into veritable fortresses surrounded with wire entanglements and earthworks.

Earthworks Withstand Shells.

"Exposed to the intense cold of a Manchurian winter, the mounds of earth had become like granite and as impenetrable as the steel sides of a modern battleship.

"For five days Russian soldiers hurled themselves against the defenses, and field artillery pounded them until the frosty air reverberated with the thunder of cannon, the din of bursting shells, and the rattle of musketry; but neither steel pointed shell nor nickel bullet availed against the frozen earthworks. The gunners actually wept with despair at the impotence of the attack. Mortar batteries came up at a gallop in the hope of demolishing the fortifications. Night and day the stream of shells was poured against the earthworks, but it had little effect.

Wounded Freeze to Death.

The men seemed indifferent to hunger or cold, which latter was of arctic intensity. Their fingers, hands, and feet were benumbed, while stinging snow and dust blinded them. The slightest wound caused excruciating pain. Warm blood no sooner exuded from lacerated flesh than it began to freeze. The wounded could not be left exposed, and if they did not receive attention within an hour they died. The surgeons, their assistants, and nurses were almost powerless in the bandaging of wounds, for they were obliged to wear leather gloves or mittens in order to resist the cold.

OYAMA REPORTS VICTORY.

TOKIO, Feb. 1, noon.—Field Marshal Oyama, reporting yesterday, says the Russians bombarded his center and right wing on Jan. 30 and sent small bodies of infantry to attack the Japanese outposts, where they were repulsed. On the same day heavy Russian guns fiercely shelled Pivental and Chenchiehpao.

Admiral Togo will return to his flagship Feb. 6. The immediate naval plans are not disclosed.

Record for Jap Surgeons.

Japanese field surgeons and field hospitals have accomplished a triumph, according to the chief surgeon of Gen. Oku's army. There have been in the entire army since the landing on May 6 only forty deaths from diseases.

The figures show that up to Dec. 1 there were treated 24,642 cases of diseases. Of these forty resulted fatally, 18,578 patients recovered, 5,609 were sent to Japan, and the remainder were undergoing treatment when the figures were compiled. It is believed that these figures are unequaled in the history of warfare. There were only 108 cases of typhoid and 342 of dysentery, while of beriberi there were 5,070. The other cases of disease were not serious.

The casualties in Gen. Oku's army from May 6 to Dec. 10 were as follows: Killed, officers 210, men 4,917; wounded, officers 743, men 20,507; missing, officers 4, men 402. The percentages of the other Japanese armies are believed to be about the same.

'OPERATE' WHILE ON TRIAL

DALTON CASE WITNESSES TELL OF RECENT DEALINGS.

White Partner Is in Court L. A. Gourdain, Also Under Indictment, Is Prospering with Lottery Scheme — Headquarters Is the Imperial Bank, Which Ex-Jail Bird Declares Is Run Only for His Personal 'Convenience' —Signs Still Promise Big Interest.

While Judge Sanborn and a jury in the federal court are trying the case of John H. Dalton, indicted with Louis A. Gourdain for promoting a lottery scheme, the business is in full swing at the Imperial bank, Madison and Dearborn streets, which Gourdain, the ex-jail bird, asserts is run for his own "convenience."

Dollars are pouring into the coffers of the men under indictment, and the only outlay is for the printing of the elaborate "options" on "oil lands in Texas and Louisiana," which have been substituted for the old time lottery tickets. The signs on the bank continue to call on the unwary to deposit their savings in return for a promise of high interest.

Those of the bank depositors who visited Judge Sanborn's courtroom yesterday might have "learned something to their advantage," as the assistant United States district attorney expressed it.

Many Tell of Lottery Scheme.

The government has more than twenty witnesses brought from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin. All have the same story to tell, that they either purchased or dealt in the "options" of the Louisiana Trust and Banking company, putting in from $1 to $20, in the hope of winning a prize when the drawing was made. John F. Cook of Lykens, Pa., declared that he had $125 invested for the February drawing. This surprised the prosecution, which appeared to have believed the business would be suspended, at least during the trial.

"To whom did you send your ticket which the list showed to have won one of the prizes?" asked Assistant District Attorney Hanchett of A. Wallis of Greenville, O.

"I sent it to the Manhattan Exchange bank in La Salle street," was the reply. "Few prizes were paid."

The Manhattan Exchange bank is the one formerly conducted by Gourdian and Dalton before the Imperial bank was started. It was raided once by Detective Wooldridge.

Did Business Through a "Bank."

E. Guirlinger of Canton, O., was one of the agents of Dalton who handled the tickets, selling them to persons in Canton.

"Did you sell these options to persons who were in the habit of buying lottery tickets?" asked Mr. Hanchett.

"I sold them to the people who used to buy the tickets of the Panama Loan and Investment company," replied Guirlinger.

E. McMahon, a machinist of Paducah, Ky., was another of the agents who sold tickets. He didn't enjoy the ordeal of testifying, and whispered what he had to say, but the attorneys were able to draw out of him that he had supposed the scheme was a lottery and that he did business with the Manhattan Exchange bank.

BURGLARS LOOT HOUSE WHILE FAMILY IN IGNORANCE DINES.

Jewelry and Plate Valued at $2,500 Taken by Porch Climbers from Residence of Morris Black.

Porch climbing burglars forced an entrance to the residence of Morris Black, 4513 Forrestville avenue, last night and secured jewelry and silverware valued at $2,500. The robbery was committed while the family was at dinner and was not discovered until Mrs. Black went to her room afterwards. Among the articles taken was a chest of silverware received as wedding presents.

Following is a list of the stolen property:

Solitaire diamond ring, $500.
Set ring with two rows of diamonds, $300.
Topaz ring surrounded by diamonds, $200.
Crescent brooch, sixteen diamonds, $700.
Stickpins and miscellaneous articles, $200.
Silverware, $500.

Vacant Flat Is Wrecked.—Three burglars entered a vacant flat at 387 Wells street. When they discovered the apartment was unoccupied they revenged themselves by destroying the interior after they had stolen all of the lead pipe in the place. The woodwork was ruined.

Dressed Pig Stolen.—A dressed pig weighing 100 pounds was stolen from a hook in front of the market of M. G. McGee, 307 North Clark street, by a man, who flung it over his shoulder and ran.

Highwaymen Rob Women.—Mrs. F. Bate, 1631 Ridge avenue, was attacked by two highwaymen at Church street and Ridge avenue, Evanston, late at night and robbed of a purse containing $19.

Held Up on North Side.—Bert Bettingill, 900 Sheffield avenue, reported to the police that he had been held up at 8 o'clock near Superior and Wells streets and robbed of $8 and a watch.

POLICEMAN SAYS HE WILL GIVE UP PRACTICE OF LAW.

Case of Patrolman McRaith Taken Under Advisement—East Forty-third Street Ordered Paved.

"I am willing to give up the active practice of law and will so long as I am a policeman. But I do not think it is a violation of the rules to study law if it does not interfere with my duties."

William F. M. McRaith, the policeman-lawyer, declared himself in the foregoing words yesterday before the police trial board. The man, who is accused of practicing at the bar while upon the pay roll of the city as a policeman, declared that his only appearance in court had been after he had obtained a furlough for that express purpose.

Commissioner Errant took the case under advisement.

Orders for Street Paving.—The board of local improvements approved fifteen orders for street paving. Thirteen of the new pavements will be asphalt and the other two will be macadam. The largest order was for the paving of Forty-third street from State street to the Illinois Central railroad tracks at a cost of $71,000. At an expenditure of $67,000 Division street will be paved from Milwaukee avenue to North Western avenue.

Attack Smoke Law.—Chicago's smoke ordinance was attacked in the United States Circuit court by the officials of the Glucose Sugar Refining company, Beech and Taylor streets. An injunction is sought restraining the city from enforcing section 10 of the ordinance, which is alleged to be in violation of the constitution of the United States. The hearing on the bill will be at 10 o'clock Feb. 7 before Judge Kohlsaat.

WANTS LAW ON USE OF "BANK."

George F. Orde Says Measure May Be Introduced in Legislature at This Session.

A state law prohibiting the use of the name "bank" to any institution not chartered or controlled by the state was advocated by George F. Orde, cashier of the Northern Trust company, last evening in a talk at the "smoker" given by the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks at the Grand Pacific hotel. Nearly 300 members attended the meeting. Mr. Orde said such a bill probably would be introduced in the present session of the legislature. Frank C. Russell, cashier of the United States subtreasury at Chicago, also spoke.

SPECIAL HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Via the Chicago and Alton Railway.

Feb. 7 and 21 and March 7 and 21 the Chicago and Alton railway will sell special homeseekers' tickets from Chicago to many points in Texas, Louisiana, including New Orleans; Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian territory, and Alabama, including Mobile, at $20 for the round trip. For full particulars, time cards, etc., call upon or write A. G. Robinson, Gen'l Agt. Passr. Dept., 101 Adams street. Telephone Harrison 4470.

REMOVE LAWYERS, DEPOSITORS ASK.

Pan-American Bank Victims Declare Receivership Is "Rotten."

COL. TURNER MENTIONED.

Cox, Heldman & Everett Said to Be Too "Close" to President Hunt.

Denunciation of the receivership as being collusive, and as rotten as the failure, occupied the attention of the Pan-American depositors at their "massmeeting" last night at 350 Wabash avenue. There were fifty depositors present, and many of them had something deprecatory to say about Cox, Heldman & Everett, attorneys for Edwin C. Day, the receiver. A resolution was passed asking Judge Dunne to remove them.

No insinuations were made against Receiver Day himself. That he had retained Heldman and his partners, who were attorneys for the defunct bank and for President W. H. Hunt personally, was attributed to the fact that it is customary for the receiver to retain the services of the attorney who has suggested his name to the court.

Besides speaking out their minds about the receivership, the persons at the meeting also exhibited considerable emotion when the name of Hunt, Rector, or Col. Henry L. Turner was mentioned, and there was a unanimous demand that they should be made to refund the depositors' money.

Lawyer's Clerk Turned Out.

The first intimation there would be "something doing" for the receiver's attorneys came when Charles L. Hyman, who admitted he was an employé of Cox, Heldman & Everett, and said he had lost as "agent" $28 in the defunct bank, was requested politely but firmly to leave.

"We might say something about your employers which as a faithful employé you wouldn't like to hear," suggested V. A. G. Murrell.

Hyman tried in vain to explain.

"Aw, get out," the crowd yelled, and he "got."

Attorney Solomon Levinson burst the bomb. One man had said he knew Heldman was Hunt's attorney, and another had declared Heldman had accompanied Hunt to New York a few weeks before the failure, but Levinson put the whole thing concretely.

Says Receivership Is Rotten.

"I think this whole receivership is collusive and rotten from start to finish," he said. "I don't include Day in the collusion, because he was only following the usual precedent by employing the man who had him appointed receiver. But Day has fallen into a trap, and so long as he is represented by attorneys friendly to the men who have taken your money, how can you expect to get anything out of the receivership?

"As the legal representative of a large creditor, I propose to put Cox and Heldman on the stand and find out their relationship with the bank prior to its failure. I shall make them show their books to prove how much money they have received from the bank, or know the reason why.

"But what do you know against Cox and Heldman, except these glittering generalities?" asked E. A. Tracy, chairman of the creditors' committee. That committee was in session with the receiver and his attorney all yesterday afternoon.

"Yes, I do know something specific against them. They were attorneys for Marcus Katz, the hat man who failed. They kept putting off the creditors with soft words for a week, until we woke up one morning to find Katz had fled with $75,000 worth of goods, and he has not been seen since. They knew he was going, and don't you forget it."

What "Rankled" in His Mind.

C. B. Pinney, through whose efforts the meeting was called, and who acted as chairman, said:

"As a citizen I intend to see that Hunt and others of his ilk in that bank are punished. I think we ought to stand together if we are going to enter civil proceedings also against the directors and stockholders, and that is why I called this meeting.

"It is rankling in my mind that on Wednesday, when I first heard of the trouble at the bank, I went down there and found the door locked. After repeated knocking a little man came to the door, and I since have identified him as Heldman. I explained what I wanted. 'O, it's all right,' he said. 'I am attorney for the bank and the trouble is only that Hunt is tied up in this snow storm down east and couldn't get here with funds.'

"'You are the bank's attorney?' I asked again, and he replied he was. For that reason I went away satisfied with his explanation, but I was surprised later to learn he had been made attorney for the receiver, and still later I found he had been lying about Hunt's whereabouts. Now, that may be good business for us depositors, but I think it looks queer. Heldman handed me and a lot of others nice bunches of frozen roses, which we took home and gave to our wives and children."

Resolution Is Adopted.

The following resolution was then adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Cox, Heldman & Everett, attorneys for the receiver of the Pan-American bank, should be removed, and that we respectfully petition Judge Dunne to remove them."

In closing the meeting Mr. Pinney said:

"Several women have been to see me and will come again tomorrow to find out what we have done. Some of them, and one particularly, were anxious we should take some steps to make Col. Turner pay up. They say it was his name and connection with the bank that induced them to place their savings there."

"Yes, and mine," spoke up one man. "And mine, and mine," came from all parts of the room.

"Well, if Col. Turner has any liability we'll get after him," declared Levinson. "They'll all dig up rather than go to jail.'"

It was decided that another meeting was desirable, inasmuch as it is expected valuable information will be obtained at the hearing before Master in Chancery Jamieson on Friday. In order that all of the 3,000 depositors may have an opportunity to participate in this meeting Mr. Pinney was appointed a committee of one to request Receiver Day to give him a list of them. He sought this list before, but it was refused. The meeting will be held Monday night in room 823 Chamber of Commerce building.

Says "There's Nothing To It."

Julius Heldman could not be seen last evening, but Edward Everett, a partner in the firm, said of the charges:

"There's nothing to it. Why, all we have ever done is to handle some justice court cases for the bank, and our Mr. Cox once gave some legal advice to Mr. Hunt.

"The whole trouble is that Heldman is too busy. He rushed over to the bank and told people he represented the bank, when, in fact, he didn't. Cox and I called him down for that. And then, just because Hunt called us up on the long distance telephone and had a talk with Heldman after he got wind of the trouble here, it got out that he was Hunt's attorney, when in reality it was through us that Hunt was indicted, and we furnished the state's attorney with Hunt's New York address."

Small Progress with Assets.

At a noonday meeting of creditors, called by Receiver Day, six of the heaviest losers were appointed a committee to advise with the receiver. They were George F. Kelly, S. Fass, John M. Hess, E. A. Tracy, and August Rossweiler. They spent all afternoon with Day, going over the contracts which Hunt sent from New York. The value of these contracts is still in doubt.

Find Four Smallpox Cases.

Four new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday. Joseph, 18 years; Frank, 8 years; and Eddie Janeky, 8 months old brothers, were removed from 680 Throop street to the isolation hospital. Roy Ablare, another patient, was found at the Provident hospital.

How would you like an active staff of ten thousand salesmen?

An energetic man could possibly call upon fifty people in a day, or 350 people in a week, and tell them briefly why they ought to buy your goods.

If you had 10,000 salesmen they could see 3,500,000 people per week. If this were done don't you think your business would go forward by leaps and bounds?

Isn't it clear that a demand would thus be created that would make it necessary for you to greatly increase your factory capacity? If the expense were not so great you would probably be eager to put such a plan into operation.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST has the selling power of 10,000 salesmen. It reaches 3,500,000 people every week. It is not an intrusive caller, but a welcome guest. It is bought, not given away. For a moderate sum the story of your goods can be placed before this vast army 52 times a year.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK · BOSTON · CHICAGO

The Chicago Evening Post
GAINED OVER 73 COLUMNS
of advertising in January 1905, as compared with the corresponding month last year.
Its circulation shows
A GAIN OF 7 PER CENT
during the same period.
THE EVENING POST IS THE HOME PAPER CLEAN, BRIGHT AND INTERESTING

Hart Schaffner & Marx Fine Overcoats
REDUCED TO
$15.00
These Overcoats are worth $25 and will cost you even more next fall. They are 1905 midwinter styles.
PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE
C. M. BABBITT, Prop.
131-133 CLARK STREET
117 MADISON STREET

The honest dealer prefers to serve
"BEST ON THE BARS"
Solo RYE
he knows that its purity is beyond question. Properly aged. Rich and soft.
Maryland's purest whiskey.
STRAUS BROS. COMPANY
DISTILLERS

IF YOU HAD A NECK
As Long as This Fellow, and Had
SORE THROAT
ALL THE WAY DOWN
TONSILINE
WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.
Sterilizes. Kills Germs.
THE TONSILINE CO., CANTON, O.

A comic opera reproduced in real life. The simple solution of the incredible mystery that astonished Paris. See next Sunday's Tribune.

Three good pieces of fiction in next Sunday's Tribune.

RICHARD CROKER BENT WITH AGE.

Tammany's Former Chief Arrives in New York to Attend Funeral of Son.

$1,100,000 FOR SEMINARY.

Union Theological Has Gift of Large Sum in Cash and Site for New Home.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Feb. 1.

Richard Croker Arrives for Son's Funeral.

With his hair almost as white as snow, Richard Croker, looking many years older than he did when he left New York three years ago, arrived today on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to attend the funeral of his son, Frank, who was killed while practicing for the automobile races at Ormond beach, Florida. Mr. Croker's step lacked the buoyancy and vigor which characterized it in former years, and it is evident his bereavement has been a hard blow for him.

A party of friends met the ship at quarantine with a tug. The party on the tug found Mr. Croker waiting for them in his cabin. His son went in first, and a few seconds later the elder Croker appeared at the door and beckoned the others. He had not expected to leave the steamer at quarantine, and at first was inclined to be a little displeased at the arrangement, which he thought would attract more notice than the landing of the other passengers. He is accompanied on the trip by his niece, Mrs. Stella Bowman, who lives with him at Wantage. She did not come up with him on the tug.

Mr. Croker and his son were driven to St. Leo's mortuary chapel in East Twenty-eighth street, where the body of Frank Croker lies. He entered the chapel with his son and the Rev. Father Ducey, pastor of the church, and remained for an hour, the greater part of which, it is said, he spent beside the coffin of his son.

One or two old Tammany men were waiting to shake his hand when he came out of the chapel, but he stopped only for a minute, and then was driven to 5 East Seventy-fourth street, where the Croker boys have been living with their mother for several years.

Mr. Croker, it was said tonight, would remain at the house until after the funeral, which will be held at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning.

The jury in the case of Henry Lundberg, former assistant inspector of steam vessels, charged with manslaughter in connection with the Gen. Slocum disaster, reported tonight that they were unable to agree and were discharged.

Union Seminary Receives $1,100,000 and New Site.

Announcement of the gift of $1,100,000 to Union Theological seminary was made tonight by Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, president of the faculty, who declined to reveal the name of the donor.

Included in the gift are thirty-six lots between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, just off Riverside drive. It is the announced intention of the directors to utilize the gift as soon as possible for the removal of the seminary from the present quarters to the site included in the gift.

The new seminary will be built within the next four years. It is known that the seminary had long ago planned the construction of new buildings and has only been waiting until finances permit it. With the gift of $200,000 by Morris K. Jesup and Mrs. Earl Dodge some time ago and the gift announced by Dr. Hall today it becomes possible for the seminary to begin immediately the preliminary work of construction. More money is still needed to carry out the plans in their entirety.

The new seminary will be a near neighbor of Columbia college and the faculty feels that this will be of the utmost benefit to their institution. The present quarters of the seminary at 700 Park avenue are much too limited for the accommodation of the 146 students.

Few Children Take Salvation Breakfast Free.

Of 70,000 school children who, Robert Hunter of University settlement says, are hungry, only 200 turned up today to accept the Salvation army free breakfast. The meal was served at 9 a. m. at 98 Cherry street, 16 Fourth avenue, and 18 Chatham square. The breakfasts were of bread and coffee, but hereafter bread and soup will be the fare.

The army has had tickets printed good for breakfast at any of these places. These tickets will be distributed by army workers in districts where poverty is supposed to be so great that the parents send their children to school with empty stomachs. Col. Cox, who is running the innovation for Eva Booth, the army's new commander, said:

"The idea has not yet had a fair trial, but seven stations will be open tomorrow, then we shall have a better idea of the need. The first boy to apply to Cherry street said his father and mother went to work early and that usually he had nothing to eat until supper time. So you see there are cases of real hunger."

Charles W. Morse Returns to Face Charges.

Charles W. Morse arrived here from Europe today on board the steamer Deutschland. No one was with him except his valet. He occupied a cabin de luxe on the way over and played bridge with C. L. Waterbury, Bernard Gallagher, and Noyes C. Worcester. The games were for a few cents a point and Morse was the loser.

Mr. Morse did not care to discuss the famous Dodge-Morse case, and the only statement he would make was that he had come back to face any charge that might be made. When asked if the indictment of Hummel, Fursman, and others was a surprise to him he showed some irritation.

"I have nothing at all to say," he said.

One reporter asked him if he knew where his wife, former Mrs. Dodge, was. "Please don't ask me any more questions," said Morse.

Subway Men May Strike at Noon.

There will be no strike in the subway before noon tomorrow, if there is a strike at all. At that hour the company will make its final reply to the demands of the unions represented on the elevated roads and subway. What the men will do if the reply is unfavorable they will not say definitely. They hint that there may be a strike, but they say they are justified by precedent in believing that the company will yield.

Police Commissioner McAdoo left the following order with Chief Inspector Cortright tonight:

"Commencing at 8 a. m. Feb. 2, all incoming platoons are to be held in reserve, in addition to the regular station house duty men, to await orders from police headquarters in anticipation of subway trouble."

Paul Morton Meets Many Railway Men.

Paul Morton, secretary of the navy, and formerly vice president of the Santa Fé railway system, was in town today and saw a number of railroad men. President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania, President Spencer of the Southern Railway, President E. T. Jeffrey of the Rio Grande, who also is George J. Gould's railroad representative, and others called on the secretary, who is credited with seeking information to be put at the disposal of President Roosevelt in his rate making plans. Secretary Morton also saw President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison, who is attending the meetings of the road's directorate.

A Lee to Wed a Northerner.

MISS ANNIE FITZHUGH LEE

Miss Anna Fitzhugh Lee, daughter of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and greatniece of Gen. Robert E. Lee, will be the first of the name of the illustrious Virginia family, whose fortunes were so closely linked to the confederate cause, to marry into a northern family. She will be married on Feb. 15 to Lieut. Lewis Brown Jr. of the Seventh United States cavalry.

MUSTACHE IS COURT ISSUE

BEDFORD CASE TURNS ON DEFENDANT'S HABITS OF SHAVING.

Barber Testifies Frank Evans Has Been Beardless for Years—School President Lowe Denies Interfering with Detectives in Schafer Case, Says He Never Walked or Rode with Miss Love, and Declares He Did Not Seek to Get Letter.

Bedford, Ind., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The question of whether Frank Evans ever wore a mustache became the absorbing issue in the Evans-Browning murder examination today. More than a dozen witnesses swore that Evans never wore a mustache, among them O. P. M. Davis, at whose shop Evans has been shaved for several years.

S. B. Lowe, attorney and president of the school board, said he knew Evans, but did not know Browning.

"Did you walk with Eva Love to a point on the Bedford road before the murder?" asked Attorney Boruff of the defense.

"I did not," said Lowe.

Lowe Denies Influencing Detective.

"Did you pay E. S. Reed, a Pinkerton detective, here last winter a certain amount of money to work on the Evans clew?" asked Boruff.

"I did not," was the reply.

"Did you talk to Reed, asking him not to work on the Evans clew?"

"I might have at some time when I did not believe there was anything in the Evans clew," said Lowe.

In his direct examination Lowe said:

"Miss Love in the presence of Reed, the detective, told us last winter that she had been ill, and had been treated by Dr. J. B. Duncan here and later by a woman physician of Indianapolis. After the arrest of McDonald Miss Love dropped out of the investigation, which was being held then. I never wrote Miss Schafer or Miss Love any letters that pertained to anything but school work."

Knew Nothing of Miss Love's Letter.

Lowe said further, answering to direct questions, that he never had taken a buggy ride with Miss Love and never had hired any one to get any letter from Miss Schafer and knew Miss Love only slightly.

Deputy Prosecutor Fletcher testified that when "Dude" Cook told her story before him during the early investigation of the murder she had said Evans was not with Browning when the crime was committed.

PLAINTIFF IN DIVORCE SUIT LILLIAN RUSSELL'S DAUGHTER

"They Are Cooey Love Birds," Says the Actress, but the Papers Are on File in Chicago.

Dorothy Russell-Einstein did not consult her mother, Lillian Russell, before she began suit yesterday for a divorce from Abbott Lewis Einstein, charging cruelty. When the mother in New York heard of the trouble she was startled.

"I don't believe there is a word of truth in it," she said. "My daughter and Einstein are foolishly happy. He was in here to see me not long ago, and I know things were all right then. Besides that, I receive letters right along which make me think they are about as 'cooey a pair of love birds' as can be found between here and hereafter."

Nevertheless the papers are on file, in which Mrs. Einstein, herself an actress, has set forth her troubles in black and white. The clerk who did the filing said everything was detailed except how the plaintiff acquired her residence in Illinois.

The young woman, after alleging that she "married for love," told of her elopement in 1903 with Einstein. Then these charges are made:

That she was beaten by her husband within six weeks after the wedding.

That he took her jewelry and disposed of it.

That he refuses to work and wants to be supported.

It will be the first divorce suit for the daughter of Lillian Russell.

Other Matrimonial Mixups.—Other matrimonial troubles aired in the courts were:

MRS. BERTHA M. PRESSNER, 714 North Leavitt street, asks divorce from Edward Pressner and an interest in his $15,000 estate. She alleges cruelty.

MRS. MARY H. ANDRUSS asks separate maintenance from Virgil B. Andruss, Amboy, Ill. She alleges she was made victim of a fraudulent divorce suit.

CONVICTS STEAL A LOCOMOTIVE.

Texas Prisoners Make a Daring Attempt to Escape—One Fatally Wounded by the Guards.

Huntsville, Tex., Feb. 1.—Two convicts stole a locomotive in the prison yards here today and drove it full speed through the gates in an effort to escape. The guards opened fire, fatally wounding one of the convicts. The other drove the locomotive five miles, where it "died." He took to the woods and was recaptured.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Low Homeseekers' Rates South and Southwest Feb. 7.

Tickets on the above date from Chicago:
$20 TO JACKSON, MISS., and return.
$20 TO VICKSBURG, MISS., and return.
$20 TO NATCHEZ, MISS., and return.
$20 TO NEW ORLEANS, LA., and return.
$20 TO JENNINGS, LA., and return.
$20 TO LAKE CHARLES, LA., and return.
$20 TO BEAUMONT, TEX., and return.
$20 TO HOUSTON, TEX., and return.
$20 TO SAN ANTONIO, TEX., and return.
Also low rates to other points in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Return limit twenty-one days. Particulars at city ticket office, 99 Adams street. Phone Central 2705.

BRISCOE ARREST JUST A BLUNDER

Mobile, Ala., Man, Supposed Murderer, Is Quietly Sent Home Again.

ONE OF MANY ERRORS.

Police Hunt for Duffy's Slayer a Series of Sad Mistakes.

After arresting a workingman in Mobile, Ala., with much display of gilt braid and armed force; after heralding him as Vincent Briscoe, murderer, and taking him to New Orleans, en route to Chicago, Police Inspector Shippy released his prisoner as quietly as possible yesterday. For the man was not Biscoe at all.

William E. Lewis, the prisoner, was reported once more in Mobile last night. This morning he will return to work at Bayou-La-Batre, where he was employed when Shippy arrested him.

Just One More Blunder.

Shippy's telegram to Chief O'Neill in the morning saying Lewis was "the wrong man" was another incident in the comedy of errors enacted by the Chicago police department since the murder of Detective Duffy on May 1, 1902.

"If I had believed there was any doubt as to the identity of the prisoner I would have sent another man down to New Orleans to identify him," said Chief O'Neill.

Then the police department received the latest news and smiled.

"But of course this man is wanted in Chicago for some murder if all these letters that were found told the truth," said the department heads. "Shippy must hold him." And these instructions were forwarded.

"Have measured the man and released him," came back from the inspector in New Orleans.

The jealousies and errors in judgment of the police began to appear directly after Detective Duffy was shot. Briscoe and Hugh Reilly were stopped by Duffy in the stockyards district. No one saw the arrest. Duffy was shot and died a few hours later. The mystery was unsolved for a week.

First Clew and First Mistake.

Then came the first clew and the first blunder. John McKune and "Billy" Maher, detectives at East Chicago avenue station, arrested Nellie McCarthy for operating a "fence." She was taken to the police station at 9 o'clock in the evening.

"You have got me with the goods," admitted the woman. "But I'll put you wise to something big if you can fix me."

The lieutenant was away from the station. Capt. Campbell, afterwards inspector, had gone home for the night. Nellie McCarthy would talk to no one else, although she admitted she had information relating to the Duffy murderers.

Campbell was not notified. If he had been both Briscoe and Reilly probably would have been arrested that night. But no one thought that it would be best to disturb the captain, and it was 9 o'clock the next morning before a police official told Nellie McCarthy that if she would help the department arrest the murderers she would be allowed to go free. She agreed.

"Reilly has been playing me for a 'sucker,'" said the woman. "He thinks I did not know he was throwing me down for another. I guess that this will fix him."

Seek Glory; Lose Murderer.

Campbell called the stockyards police station about an hour later.

"I want some men to help me raid a place in your district," he told Capt. Revere, now inspector.

"Where is the house?" asked Capt. Revere. "I'll get a hedge around it now."

East Chicago avenue, however, wanted all the credit.

"Never mind the place," was the answer. "Just have the detail ready at the station."

At 12:20 o'clock the same day a heavily armed force cautiously approached a house in Union avenue, near Fifty-fourth street. In the basement of the dwelling was found the "den." But the men had gone.

"Those men have been gone just twenty minutes," said the woman in the rooms above.

The McCarthy woman told of a meeting place for the "guns," or thieves, on the west side. She had expected to meet Reilly there that afternoon. So from the south side the posse moved to the west.

This time the west side police were not asked for a detail. Capt. John Wheeler, who knows every "blind alley" in the district, was not told.

Harding Makes the Arrest.

The place was found. A shooting followed. But it was the wrong gang of thieves. The shooting roused the neighborhood, and another "den" was aroused. In the shooting following the second attack Reilly was wounded, but managed to escape, only to be caught at 10 o'clock that night by Lieut. "Paddy" Harding of the Despiaines street station. And the East Chicago avenue force was far away. Briscoe never was located, although a reward of $500 for his arrest was offered and his photographs were scattered over the country and Canada.

Lieut. Harding, who knew Briscoe from the time he was a small boy, went to various places from which came reports he had been seen. In all Harding visited twenty-five towns.

When the search for Hock was being made last week Inspector Shippy suddenly disappeared. It was thought he was following a clew that would lead to Hock's arrest. Then came the telegram from Mobile.

"I have arrested Briscoe and will leave New Orleans with him on Monday," Shippy telegraphed.

"It is strange that 'Paddy' Harding was not sent," said the department. "Harding knows Briscoe."

The next step in the long search cannot be predicted.

FAVORS UNIVERSITIES IN CITIES.

Prof. J. H. Canfield of Columbia Says They Exert More Influence on Modern Life.

Urban universities were declared to wield more influence in modern life than those situated in small towns by Prof. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia university, in an address last night to the Illinois Alumni association of Columbia at the University club.

"This is peculiarly an urban century," said Prof. Canfield. "The urban university, therefore, is a manifestation peculiar to the times. It is a natural growth springing up side by side with the crowded mart. The inspiration of education today must be an industrial inspiration and the urban college is best situated to receive it."

The new system of "skyscraper" dormitories recently added to Columbia university was explained at length. The plan, he said, had proved successful.

Following a banquet of the alumni the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—John A. Ryerson.
Secretary-treasurer—George S. Rice.

The vice presidents will be elected at a later meeting of the association.

GIRLS PRISONERS IN BUILDING.

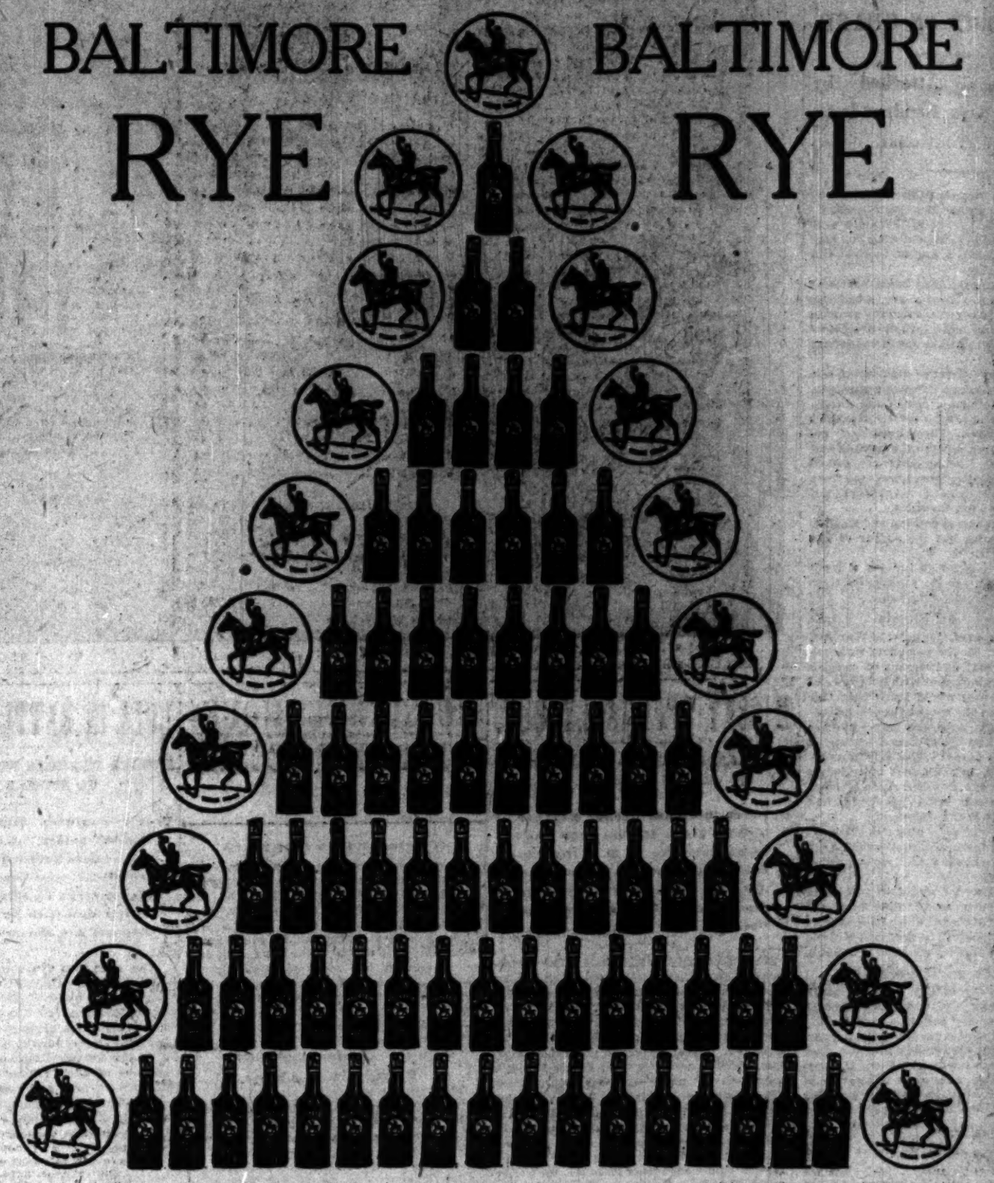
Telephone the Police and Climb Down Ladder When Firemen Go to the Rescue.

Two young women were released from a building at 381 Dearborn street by police and firemen after being locked in accidentally last night. They telephoned the police, who notified the fire department. A ladder was placed against the window ledge of the first floor, and the young women climbed down. They gave the names of "Miss Spahi" and "Miss Butts," and said they were employed by the Monarch Book company.

HUNTER-HUNTER

BALTIMORE BALTIMORE

RYE RYE



A TOWER OF STRENGTH
A PYRAMID OF PURITY
A MONUMENT OF MERIT

H. M. GRANDIN, Representative,
65 Hartford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Central 4460.

PROF. VOTAW HOLDS BIBLE DOES NOT FORBID DIVORCE.

Tells Divinity Students at University the Interpretation of the Churches Is Not the Correct One.

Divorce is not forbidden in the bible. Christ did not leave any command to the world which forbids a man to put aside his wife, or a wife her husband. The general interpretation of certain passages in Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which churches have taken to forbid the granting of divorces, is not the correct one."

Such is the contention of Clyde W. Votaw, assistant professor in the divinity school of the University of Chicago, who lectured on divorce before the divinity students in the chapel yesterday.

"The teachings of Christ," he said, "hold up the highest possible ideal of marriage. He shows that the permission of divorce, as spoken of in the Old Testament, was a concession to the low moral stage of the people, and that the divine ideal of marriage was the inseparable union of man and woman. Only, he presented an ideal. He did not enact a law."

Fund for Destitute Family Grows.

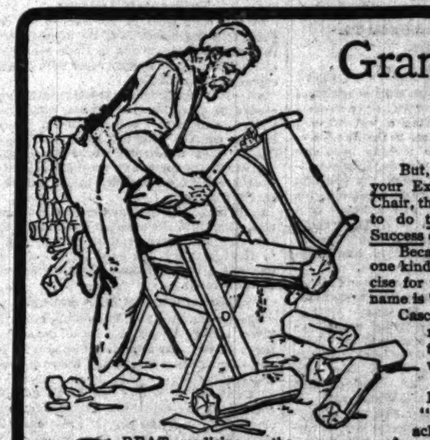
The fund being raised by Superintendent of Public Service McLaren for the relief of the family of Oscar Enholm, 8742 Buffalo avenue, has passed the $500 mark, and still is growing. Enholm, who was a painter employed in the county service, lost his life as a result of the County building fire two weeks ago.

A CREAMY FOOD

Scott's Emulsion is cod liver oil prepared as a food—not a food like bread or meat, but more like cream; in fact, it is the cream of cod liver oil. At the same time it is a blood-maker, a nerve tonic and a flesh-builder. But principally it is food for tired and weak digestions, for all who are fat-starved and thin. It is pleasant to take; children like it and ask for more.

We'll send you a sample, free

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.



Grandfather's Cure for Constipation.

But, if you will take your Exercise in an Easy Chair, there's only one way to do that, and make a Success of it.

Because,—there's only one kind of Artificial Exercise for the Bowels and its name is "CASCARETS."

Cascarets are the only means to exercise the Bowel Muscles, without work.

They don't Purge, Gripe, nor "upset your Stomach," because they don't act like Cathartics.

They don't flush out your Bowels and Intestines with a costly waste of Digestive Juice, as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel, Jalap, or Aperient Waters, always do.

No.—Cascarets strengthen and stimulate the Bowel Muscles instead.

These are the Muscles that line the Food passages and that tighten up when Food touches them, thus driving that Food on to its Finish.

They are the Muscles that turn Food into Strength through Nutrition.

Well,—a Cascaret acts on your Bowel-Muscles as if you had just Sawed a cord of wood, or Walked ten miles.

That's why Cascarets are safe to take continuously in health; and out of Health.

Because, they move the Food Naturally, digesting it without waste of tomorrow's Gastric Juice.

They thus work all the Nutrition out of it before it decays.

The thin, flat, Ten Cent box is made to fit your Vest Pocket, or "My Lady's" Purse.

Carry it constantly with you and take a Cascaret whenever you suspect you need one.

Thus will you ward off Appendicitis, Constipation, Indigestion,—and other things besides.

Druggists—10 Cents a Box.

GREAT medicine,—the Sawbuck.

Two hours a day sawing wood will keep any ones Bowels regular.

No need of Pills, Cathartics, Castor Oil nor "Physic" if you'll only work the Sawbuck regularly.

Exercise is Nature's Cure for Constipation and,—a Ten Mile walk will do, if you haven't got a wood pile.

BISHOP'S 45TH ANNUAL SALE OF FURS.

Now in Progress. Pre-Inventory Prices

THE RELIABLE FURRIERS AND HATTERS.

156 STATE STREET.

Eyes Tested Free. OPTICIAN L. MANASSE 10 MADISON ST. TRIBUNE BLDG. Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Artificial Eyes. Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies.

TABHURST FOUR

AN ARROW ¼ SIZE

15 CENTS EACH; 2 FOR 25 CENTS

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

FURS BEST ALASKA SEAL, Persian Lamb, Mink, Sable, Bay Otter, Russian Sable, Chinchillas and Royal Ermine. CATALOG FREE. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., 127-129 STATE ST.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Turkish Baths, Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 70 & 72 Madison St.

"The Second Deluge," a weird and fascinating glimpse into the future.

See next Sunday's Tribune.

DECLARES PLOT IMPERILS SCHOOLS

Trustee O'Ryan Charges 106 Principals with Conspiracy to Control.

STIR AT BOARD MEETING.

Thompson Accuses Opponents of Teachers' Union of Being in "Cabal."

At an exciting session of the board of education last night 106 principals of Chicago public schools were charged with being parties to a "cabal" to gain control of the public school system through "intrigue and chicanery." The accusation was made by Trustee P. Shelly O'Ryan.

A few minutes later Trustee George J. Thompson, the labor member of the board, charged that the trustees who have expressed their desire to crush the teachers' union are supporting the principals' "cabal."

The conflict between the two factions in the school board came after the anti-teachers' union members had discovered by a test vote that the opposing element was in control. Consequently they had abandoned their purpose of introducing the prepared resolutions calling upon the teachers' federation to sever its connection with the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The immediate cause of the conflict was Trustee R. A. White's championship of a petition prepared by the school principals and addressed personally to him in which they demanded that the educational department, represented in Supt. Cooley, be consulted before the adoption of "the new rules governing the school janitors and engineers and the sweeping and cleaning of buildings.

R. A. White Starts the Conflict.

"There is a vital connection between the engineers and the educational department of the board," declared Dr. White, "and the educational department should be consulted before new rules and regulations affecting the janitor service in the schools are adopted."

Mrs. Keough moved that the rules prepared by the chief engineer's and the business departments be adopted. Then, after praising Chief Engineer Waters and Business Manager Guilford, Trustee Cameron expressed the hope that these departments some day would have sufficient power to compel principals to obey the rules.

"I hold in my hand a petition signed by 106 principals," replied Dr. White, "and I believe any expression from so large a number merits consideration. These rules do not give sufficient power to the principals. The chief engineer, the business manager, and Supt. Cooley were appointed to draft these rules. This committee never met. Supt. Cooley never was consulted, nor was any other representative of the education department. This side should be accorded a hearing."

O'Ryan Arraigns the Principals.

Trustee O'Ryan demanded the floor and launched into his arraignment of the principals.

"It is nonsense to say the educational department was not consulted," he said. "The truth of the matter is that there is a cabal—a faction of principals intriguing to gain control of the schools. Secret messages are being sent around which would be a disgrace to a political ward meeting. The principals are spending their time preaching against 'pull.' They are busy reading essays on 'How to Get to Heaven' and 'How to Vote Straight,' and all the while they are engaged in political chicanery and are legislating for the whole earth. They are involved in politics. They are talking against 'pull,' and at the same time they want 'pull' enough to enable them to violate the rules."

Trustee Shields demanded that Trustee White read the names of the 106 signers of the petition.

"We ought to put these principals on record," he said.

"These names belong to me. The petition was personally directed to me," declared Trustee White. "I shall not reveal the names. Such attacks as Mr. O'Ryan's are uncalled for, unfair, and unjust."

By a vote of 13 to 6 the rules were adopted.

A moment later the principals again were attacked. A report from the buildings and grounds committee stated that Principal C. S. Barthoff of the Goethe school and Principal W. J. Barthoff of the Von Humboldt school had refused to comply with instructions issued by heads of departments relative to ordering supplies and repairs in connection with their schools. The report indirectly censured the Barthoff brothers by ordering all principals in the future to comply with similar instructions or suffer the penalty of being tried for insubordination.

Trustee White objected to the 250 principals being censured because of the disobedience of two of them.

Makes Charge of Insurbordination.

"It is remarkable to me," declared Trustee Thompson, "that after twenty years' of experience principals do not know how to make out these requisitions. Any schoolboy could do it properly. These principals deliberately and absolutely disregard the instructions simply because they do not emanate from the educational department. I would like to know what will happen if a crowd of employes is going to get together every time the board tries to do anything and then attempt to use undue influence.

"The teachers' federation is condemned for interfering. The men who have been loudest in their condemnation of the teachers are upholding the principals in interfering. The language used to department heads by these principals would be a disgrace to hoodlums. There appears to be a movement on foot to place one man in control of all departments. If this is done, this one man should not be the superintendent of schools, but a business man."

The order censuring all the principals was adopted.

The anti-teachers' union faction regarded the attack on the principals in the light of a labor fight. They declared the teachers' and the engineers and janitors' unions were behind it. When the board convened it was intended to force a test vote before introducing the resolution condemning the teachers' union. This vote was on a resolution ordering the granting of a transfer to a pupil.

The anti-federation forces lined up against the resolution and the vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Thompson, Kuflewski, Plamondon, Shields, O'Ryan, Fitzgerald, Mrs. Keough, Hayes, Dudleston, Well—10.

Nays—Cameron, Stolz, Clanssenius, Rowland, Tilden, Dudley, Fetzer, White, Mark—6.

The board again refused to act on the question of taking over the McCowen oral school for the deaf and voted to build new structures to cost in all $3,000,000.

SECOND GAS INJUNCTION OUT.

Judge Grosscup Again Issues Order Restraining City from Enforcing 75 Cent Ordinance.

By an injunction issued yesterday by Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit court the city is restrained a second time from enforcing the ordinance passed in 1901 placing the price of gas at 75 cents a thousand feet. Both orders have been issued by Judge Grosscup in actions brought by D. O. Mills, a New York stockholder of the People's Gaslight and Coke company.

Mr. Mills first asked for an injunction on the grounds that the city had no power to pass the 75 cent gas ordinance and that, as he was a citizen of New York, the federal courts had jurisdiction. He also set up in this bill there was a contract right between the state and the gas company.

The Supreme court having passed on the original case and sustained Judge Grosscup on his contention that there was no contract right between the state and the gas company, Judge Grosscup gave Mills permission to amend his bill eliminating the contract right feature. Yesterday's injunction was issued on the amended bill. The order will stand until Attorney Graville W. Brownell, for the city, is ready to argue the case.

Court Will Pass on Her Card Parties.

[From a photograph taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

MISS LINA GEHRIG

The illustration above shows Miss Lina M. Gehrig, 429 Sixty-third street, standing beside her china kiln in the room where she decorates the articles she gives as prizes at her euchre parties. Woodlawn reformers declare her entertainments border on gambling, and Justice Quinn is to decide.

WILL TEST CARD PARTIES

MISS GEHRIG INSISTS ON HAVING A JUSTICE DECIDE.

Woodlawn Woman Defies Reformers Who Assert That Her Euchre Gatherings Are Gambling—Ministers Refuse to Sign Complaint and Detective's Name Is Used—She Tells of Her Troubles in Trying to Add to Income by Giving Prizes.

"They told me that if I didn't stop giving card parties they would smash everything I've got. I told them to go ahead and smash and then I'd take my turn and show them what one woman can do against a lot of men."

This is the way Miss Lina M. Gehrig hurled defiance yesterday at the reformers who, she says, tried to induce her to abandon her card parties at 429 Sixty-third street. Then the woman forced the issue and requested that the question as to whether she conducts a gaming establishment or is earning an honest living be settled by Justice Quinn. The case will be called today.

Two ministers were asked to make complaint when it was learned that Miss Gehrig was anxious for a test case. Both refused, however, and Detective Higgins' name was signed to the paper. Then it was found that no one is willing to testify against the woman—not even the ministers themselves.

Has Four Parties a Week.

Miss Gehrig, following the example of several women in Woodlawn, began her card parties a year ago. They are scheduled for Monday and Friday afternoons, Wednesday and Saturday nights.

The card party last night was attended by forty-five persons, one-third of them men accompanying their wives. Miss Gehrig declared that most of them were members of Woodlawn churches, and this statement was substantiated by many of those present.

"Some of the ministers don't approve because it causes a slim attendance at their prayer meetings," said one of the women. "Of course I can appreciate their position, but this offers a better opportunity of meeting one's neighbors, so I come here."

Neatly attired maids served chocolate and wafers, and the card party had the aspect of a church social. Euchre was the only game played and hand decorated vases, plates, and punch bowls were the prizes. The players who made the highest scores were permitted to select prizes in the order of their scores.

"This is about half the usual attendance," explained Miss Gehrig. "The newspaper notoriety has kept some of them away, and others have been frightened by the vindictive warnings of certain ministers."

Miss Gehrig's method is to charge a small amount for refreshments, and she supplies the score cards and the prizes.

Ministers Leaders of Protest.

Foremost in the movement to stop Miss Gehrig's little parties, according to the police and neighbors, are the Rev. M. P. Boynton of the Lexington Avenue Baptist church and the Rev. Riley H. Little of the United Presbyterian church. Several months ago the ministers asked Capt. O'Brien of the Woodlawn police station to take a hand. He sent a detective to "size up" the situation, and the report was an indorsement. The ministers, it is said, persisted, and, when they could get no more satisfaction from the police, went personally to Miss Gehrig.

"They told me they were going to 'put me out of business,'" said Miss Gehrig. "Those were their exact words. I told them I was doing nothing wrong and that they would better confine their missionary work to their own congregations or to the blind pigs that flourish around here."

CLEANLINESS A LEPROSY CURE.

Prof. Hyde at University Tells Students There Is Little Danger of Contagion and Illustrates.

That leprosy can be cured by ordinary cleanliness was the statement of Prof. James Nevins Hyde in a lecture before the medical students of the University of Chicago in Kent theater yesterday afternoon.

Prof. Hyde had with him a leper to illustrate his lecture. The man was a Russian who had contracted the disease since coming to this country.

"Leprosy is not as contagious as some persons imagine," said Prof. Hyde. "Doctors may handle it without danger and have no fear of contagion. Inheritance of the disease is practically unknown."

Florida and Cuba Via "Big Four."

"Chicago-Florida Special," Pullman sleeper to St. Augustine, leaves 1:00 p. m., except Sunday, "only one night out." Dining car service all the way from Chicago. Florida, via Asheville, N. C., 9:00 a. m. daily—8:30 p. m., daily train for all southern points. Full information "Big Four" office, 238 Clark street. J. C. Tucker, G. N. A.

WIVES HELP INDICT HOCK.

THREE VICTIMS APPEAR BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Result Is Two True Bills Charging Bigamy—Coroner's Office Relied On for Evidence on Which to Base Murder Prosecution—Dr. Lewke Says He Is Satisfied Arsenic Was Used to Kill Woman—Three More Cities Are Heard From.

Two bigamy indictments against Johann Hock were returned yesterday by the grand jury, on the testimony of three of his wives—Mrs. Goerk-Hock, Mrs. Hendricks-Hock, and Mrs. Fisher-Hock—and of several other persons who had seen him marry these women.

In the first indictment the marriage of Hock to Mrs. Goerk is declared to have been a legal union, and that to Mrs. Fisher is set forth as bigamous. In the other it is alleged that the man's only binding marriage was to Mrs. Hendricks.

By procuring two indictments for bigamy against Hock the state's attorney's office believes it will be able to checkmate any effort on the part of Hock's attorneys to take advantage of the matrimonial snarl in which the man involved himself and his victims. Reliance is placed on the coroner's office to give evidence that will warrant a prosecution for murder.

The principal witness at the inquest in the case of Mrs. Marie Welker-Hock, which will be held at the Chicago avenue police station next Tuesday, will be Coroner's Physician Lewke, who personally has made the chemical tests, which indicated arsenical poisoning.

Will Leave to Bring Back Hock.

It is believed that Hock will reach Chicago next Monday or Tuesday. Application for extradition papers probably will be made in New York today by the secretary of state at Springfield. It has been arranged that the papers are to be sent from Albany to New York City.

Detective Loftis of the East Chicago avenue station is scheduled to leave today, commissioned to bring Hock back. It was feared that further delay in sending a man after him might result in the release of the prisoner on some technicality.

Mrs. Hendrick-Hock also may go to New York, actuated by a desire to be the first of the man's victims to express her mind to him, following his capture.

Add to the List of Marriages.

The records of Hock's matrimonial adventures, so far as they have been compiled, show that several cities remain to be heard from, including Three Oaks, Mich., and Flagstaff, Ariz. Reports were received during the day from St. Paul, Baltimore, and Cincinnati.

"It confidently is believed that a man who worked in this city last year under the name of John Schults is Hock," was the Baltimore report. "Schults married his landlady, who was 50 years old, and skipped with $100 of her savings."

The St. Paul dispatch follows:

"It is believed that Hock married Mrs. Hulda Nagel of St. Paul three years ago, representing himself to be a German count. He robbed her trunk of $3,000 and vanished."

The Cincinnati additions to the list are Mrs. Fred Doess and Mrs. Henry Bartel. The former has married again and is living in Hamilton, O. Both were deserted.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARY DRIVER WERDEN, Waukegan, Ill., who died on Jan. 29, was buried on Tuesday. She was one of the early residents of the city. Mrs. Werden was born in Lanesboro, Mass., in 1828, and was married to W. B. Werden in 1850, settling in Waukegan soon after. Five children survive her, Leland B., William B., and George D. Werden, Mrs. F. P. Solomon and Mrs. J. B. McRoberts.

COL. PETER PENN-GASKILL HALL, a retired officer of the United States army and a descendant of William Penn, died in Philadelphia, Pa., at the age of 75 years. Col. Hall on last Friday was stricken with paralysis.

EDWARD A. GOODNOW, a philanthropist, died at Worcester, Mass., aged 94 years. Among his public gifts were $15,000 to Iowa college, $5,000 to Washburn college in Kansas, and $10,000 to Drury college in Missouri.

CAPT. HENRY S. BLAIR is dead at his home in Illiopolis, Ill. In the early days he was captain on a steamboat line between Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, and had been several times elected city treasurer of Louisville.

SPECIAL HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS Via the Wabash.

Feb. 7 and 21 and March 7 and 21 the Wabash will sell special homeseekers' tickets from Chicago to many points in Texas, Louisiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian territories at $20 for the round trip. For full particulars, time cards, etc., write to F. A. Palmer, A. G. P. A., or call at Wabash ticket office, 97 Adams street.

REAL ESTATE MEN ASK TAX REFORM.

Urge That All Land in City Be Assessed at Its Full Cash Value.

WANT BOARDS TO WORK.

Declare Economy and New License System Would Benefit Chicago.

Far reaching plans to increase the city and county's revenue were indorsed yesterday by the real estate board. The two most important suggestions made by the real estate men at their monthly meeting were, first, that all the real estate in Chicago be appraised at its full value; and, second, that the assessors and members of the board of review devote their time seriously to the work for which the people selected them.

It was declared also that much money could be secured by establishing a comprehensive system of city licenses. Doubling the saloon tax and licensing real estate brokers were two suggestions approved. Some genuine economy in operation, it was pointed out, would be of benefit to the city in its present financial straits.

Will Fight for Juul Law.

The board declared its position by adopting resolutions demanding the actions outlined in the foregoing. These resolutions, while admitting the justness of the claim for additional revenue by some of the taxing bodies, strongly opposed any change in the limit of taxation, now fixed by the Juul law at 5 per cent. Before that law is changed, it is declared, greater effort must be made to make ends meet under the 5 per cent limitation.

In this connection the revenue committee of the board was instructed to fight to the last any attempt to have the Juul law set aside. For, as it was pointed out, the statute now being assailed by the various taxing bodies is a great advance over previous methods of taxation.

Outline Money Raising Plan.

Continuing, the resolutions state:

"That we recognize particularly the need of additional revenue to the city of Chicago, and we respectfully suggest that the authorities take steps to secure increased income through sources at their command, among which we mention:

"A more comprehensive system of licenses and rigid collection thereof, including real estate brokers.

"An increase in the saloon license.

"Compensation from street railway franchises.

"Income arising from a consolidation of parks and townships likely to be accomplished at this session of the legislature.

"A system of occupation tax, wheel tax, and other licenses which undoubtedly will be authorized by the present legislature.

"That in order to secure a full, complete, and equitable assessment of all property, real and personal, on the basis of 100 cents on the dollar, we demand that the board of assessors and the board of review devote their entire time to this end, thereby, we believe, materially increasing the assessed value of Cook county and adding to the income of all of the complaining tax bodies."

Economy Without Injury.

Touching again on the subject of economy, the resolutions remark that this is possible "without diminishing the effectiveness of the services rendered." The resolutions were presented by George Birkhoff Jr.

The revenue committee of the board submitted a report dealing with the same subject and suggesting similar remedies. This report went further, however, and expressed regret at the utter lack of consideration shown by the authorities toward the extension of licenses and economy in operation.

The report stated also the committee had held several conferences with the board of review concerning the so-called duty bill whereby objecting taxpayers can secure proper hearings. The committee was obliged to report, it was stated, that it was impossible to derive any satisfaction from the attitude of these public officials.

Wants Subways Built Now.

The board also went on record as opposing the suggestion of August Belmont at the recent banquet, that all methods of surface transportation be exhausted before undertaking the construction of subways.

The board spoke for immediate action, declaring the subway question shall be settled now in connection with the general traction question, and that the subways should be constructed with as little delay as possible.

This plan encountered some opposition, however. Joseph Donnersberger declared himself opposed to subways and also against any line of transportation within the congested central district. He argued that the accessibility of the downtown business district had done much to injure both property and business on the west side.

In response to a question from Frank G. Hoyne as to whether the committee had consulted engineers relative to the probable effect of the subway on many of the business buildings of the central district, Chairman Farr said it had not, but that George W. Jackson at a dinner of the board two years ago had held the plan feasible, as had William Sooy-Smith.

Ask $1,250,000 for River.

It was declared also that $1,250,000 should be made available by congress for river improvements and a copy of a report showing how the commerce of Chicago had suffered from this cause was ordered sent to each member of the river and harbor committee at Washington with the request that it give a hearing to the board committee and other local organizations cooperating with it to secure river improvements.

A table submitted in the report showed in 1889 there were 8,212,535 tons of commodities moved in the Chicago river and 753,599 at the Calumet, while in 1904 the figures were 4,446,071 for Chicago and 3,728,200 at Calumet.

In a report of the former industrial committee of the board made by R. C. Givins it was stated in a communication from the Illinois Manufacturers' association that 750,000 people are employed in manufacturing in Chicago. Reports were also read from a number of concerns reported by New York papers to have left Chicago denying the statement.

It was also declared that the government census report overlooked 130 different kinds of manufacturing interests in Chicago.

WILLIAM F. M'LAUGHLIN DEAD.

Coffee Merchant Succumbs to Pneumonia—Funeral Tomorrow from the Family Residence, 97 Rush Street.

William F. McLaughlin died yesterday morning at 9 o'clock of pneumonia. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from the family residence at 97 Rush street. The funeral will be private and the family request that no flowers be sent. Mr. McLaughlin was born on Oct. 4, 1827, at Clonneybacon, Queens county, Ireland, and came to Chicago at the age of 21. He had been the head of the coffee house of W. F. McLaughlin & Co. for forty years. His widow and three sons, George D., Robert J., and Frederic McLaughlin, and four daughters, Miss McLaughlin, Mme. Alexis McLaughlin, Mrs. Martin D. Hardin, and Mrs. Charles A. Mair, survive him.

TUNNEL UNDER DETROIT RIVER.

Deal of Michigan Central, New York Central, Lake Shore, and Big Four Makes Work a Certainty.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—A tunnel is to be built under the Detroit river at once as a result of the Michigan Central, New York Central, Lake Shore, and Big Four deal.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century

PREPARED BY

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RESCUED AT HOTEL FIRE.

MEN AND WOMEN, THINLY CLAD, CARRIED DOWN ICY LADDERS.

Blaze in Brooklyn House, 304-306 West Madison Street, May Cost a Life, as One Guest Was Found Unconscious—Man and Wife Climb to Roof of Adjoining Building and Are Saved—Intense Colds Handicaps the Efforts of the Firemen.

One man was overcome by smoke and may die, while a score more were rescued from a burning hotel, a three story frame building at 304-306 West Madison street, last night. Blinded and half overcome by smoke men and women, clad only in night garments, were carried down icy ladders and hurried to nearby houses.

The fire was in the Brooklyn house which is conducted by Mrs. Martha Wittingham. Forty persons were in the building when the flames were discovered. The fire spread rapidly through the halls, filling them with smoke and hiding the exits. At the arrival of the firemen, Capt. Smith of truck company 2 saw the danger and ordered his men into the building to rescue the occupants before an attempt was made to extinguish the flames.

Are Carried Down Ladders.

The firemen were aided by Policemen Simsrott and Hurley of the Despiaines street patrol wagon, who carried many of the half clad occupants to the drug store of Frederick Klein, 323 West Madison street, where medical aid was given them. None was seriously injured. From rooms on the third floor, Frederick A. Spencer and his wife were unable to grope their way through the smoke filled halls, and shattering a window they clambered to the roof of a building adjoining. John Doyle and his wife were imprisoned in their room by flames and, with the Spencers, were carried down ladders.

When the blaze was under control Marshal Horan found Benjamin Elliott, 90 West Polk street, unconscious in a room. He was taken to the county hospital. The intense cold was a great handicap to the firemen.

The tailor shop of Davis Levy and a restaurant owned by L. G. Thodos on the lower floor of the building were damaged by the blaze. The loss to building and contents will not exceed $2,500.

Jumps from Window; Is Caught.

With all escape from the flames cut off, Sadie Schmidt, colored, was forced to leap from a second story window at 2451 Wabash avenue, when the house caught fire early this morning. Samuel Parker, a deputy sheriff, and a cab driver caught her and she was not injured. The fire was extinguished with small loss.

Winter Comfort

underfoot, with every step. No incessant and injurious jars as on hard leather heels—just easy healthful walking for everybody on

MORGAN & WRIGHT Rubber Heels

Insist on Morgan & Wright's

They are made of tough, springy, durable stock all the way through.

Substitutes are not "as good."

Your shoeman will fit them while you wait.

Morgan & Wright Chicago

MOSSLER CO.

121 Monroe Next to First National Bank Building.

NOTICE:

MR. EDWIN A. POTTER, president of the AMERICAN TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, has served definite notice on us that we must vacate the buildings (cor. Monroe and Clark) we now hold under lease. We had hoped that, although the above named bank recently purchased all the buildings on this site, their projected destruction would be deferred a year.

Our stock of winter clothes was large, we had besides a shipment overdue from the Eastern makers of our "E. M." System Garments, and this being a special order we could not countermand it; on top of all, we had our spring stock ordered and in the making, also past cancellation.

We are knocked out of every plan we had: the bank will demolish our present "home." We have not yet completed arrangements for new quarters. In the meantime we offer

Our Entire Stock of Clothing (E. M. System)

At 50 Cents on the Dollar

All this has happened prior to our making arrangements for new quarters.

We add the entire lot over 150 fine overcoats and over 125 suits (including full dress)—which have just come in, and shall sell *everything*, Business Clothes, Semi-Dress Suits, even the Tuxedos and Full-Dress Suits—Prince Alberts; *also all overcoats*, Chesterfields, Paddocks and Paletots; Cravenettes, Trousers, silk and wash vestings—all, regardless of kind, quality or cost—at *One Half Off.*

We Shall Open the Lots of New Garments on

FRIDAY, FEB. 3d, AT 9 A. M.

Everything marked in plain figures as usual. Pick what you want and split the price in two.

Sizes complete—33 to 46—Store Open Saturday Night.

MOSSLER CO.

121 MONROE STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

STUDEBAKER TONIGHT MAT. SAT. THE PERLEY OPERA CO. In the Big Comedy Opera Success. THE GIRL AND THE BANDIT. An Unsurpassed Singing Chorus.

MUSIC HALL TONIGHT HANS SCHROEDER The Eminent German Baritone. In a Program of Songs by ALEXANDER VON FIELITZ. SEATS NOW SELLING AT MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE—50c, 75c, and $1.00.

M'VICKER'S Jacob Litt, Proprietor. The Safest Theater in the World—40 Exits. LAST TIMES AL LEECH AND THE 3 ROSEBUDS In Wm. A. Brady's Musical Absurdity. GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS. LAST NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT. TODAY—SEATS SELLING ANDREW MACK In His Latest Comedy. THE WAY TO KENMARE. FOR TWO WEEKS, BEGINNING SUNDAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Only Matinee Saturday. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD Tonight, 8:15—"The Merchant of Venice." THIS WEEK: Fri., "A Parisian Romance;" Sat. Mat., "The Merchant of Venice;" Sat. Night, "King Richard III." NEXT WEEK THE LAST: Monday, "Beau Brummel;" Tuesday, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde;" Wednesday, "Ivan the Terrible;" Thurs., "Beau Brummel;" Friday, "King Richard III;" Sat. Mat., "Beau Brummel;" Sat. (Farewell) Night, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

POWERS' Last 3 Nights and Sat. Matinee. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents WM. H. CRANE In BUSINESS IS BUSINESS. PRICES 50c to $1.50. Next Week—Opening Monday—Seat Sale Today. MISS MAY IRWIN in Mrs. Black Is Back.

DOG SHOW Given by COLLIE BREEDERS' ASS'N., COLISEUM ANNEX February 1st and 2nd, 1905 Admission 50 cents Open from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT Amateur Championship of America PLAYED IN GYMNASIUM OF CHICAGO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, 125 Michigan-av. THREE WEEKS BEST CLASS "A" EXPERTS IN AMERICA. Ladies Monday and Wednesday. Admission Afternoon Games..... 50c Admission Evening Games..... $1.00 Season Tickets..... $10.00 On sale at office of The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 Wabash Avenue.

Hyde & Behman's MAT. EVERY DAY. LOVELAND FAMILY. MONSIEUR ALBANY MAY BELFORT. BURK & DEMPSEY. RIVA BROTHERS. ADAMINI & TAYLOR. WOOD BROTHERS. COOPER & ROBINSON. SISTERS ROE. BARRY & JOHNSON. MONDAY NEXT—NEW POLICY. Lederer's Gorgeous Musical Triumph. SMILING ISLAND 100 PEOPLE. SEAT SALE NOW OPEN.

GARRICK LAST WEEK. Only Mat. Sat. ADA REHAN Supported by Chas. Richman "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL." Sunday Night—Seats Now Selling. THE ROYAL CHEF WITH DAVE LEWIS AND THE ORIGINAL COMPANY.

ILLINOIS NIGHTLY SAT. MATINEE VIRGINIA HARNED IN THE LADY SHORE

GREAT NORTHERN Every Night 25c, 50c, 75c The Great Musical Spectacle. HANLONS' SUPERBA MATS. SUN., WED., SAT. Next Week—A GIRL FROM DIXIE.

AMUSEMENTS.

AUDITORIUM Last Appearance Saturday Afternoon, at 2:30 of the Marvelous Young Hungarian Violinist. VECSEY Seats, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes, $15. At box office.

MUSIC HALL NEXT SUNDAY AT 3:30 BISPHAM 50c, 75c, $1.

AUDITORIUM PRICES: $1.50, $1, 75c and 50c. No Sunday Performances. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SIX WEEKS Beginning . . NEXT MONDAY Klaw & Erlanger Co. (Inc.) Production of BEN-HUR SEAT SALE BEGINS TODAY

AUDITORIUM. Concert for Benefit of Juvenile Court. FRIDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 3. Mrs. Grace Wassall's Shakespeare Song Cycle. MADAME GADSKI, MR. DAVID BISPHAM, MISS MARGUERITE HALL, MR. EDWARD JOHNSON. Seats $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, now on sale.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. Jessie Bartlett Davis. Hanes & Vidocq. 4—The Madcaps—4. Lingard & Gardner. Borani & Navaro. 4—The Huntings—4. Ollie Young & Bro. Louise Brehany. Hendrix & Prescott. Cliff Gordon & Eva. Bruce Miller. Whelan & Searle. Rose & Lively. Fred & May Wadell. The Kinodrome. Katie Krafts. Prices, 15—25—35—50c; Reserved, 75c.

OLYMPIC CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. The Fadette Orchestra. Press Eldridge. Winona Shannon & Co. Carlisle's Ponies & Dogs. Barry & Halvers. Augusta Glose. Wood & Hay. Duffy, Sawtelle & Duffy. The Robinsons. Lapke & Adams. Barry & Wolford. Funny Reeve. Bessie Bana. Phillips & Merritt. The Kinodrome. Clara Chase. PRICES—10—15—25—35—50 CENTS.

HAYMARKET CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. Staley & Birbeck. Belman & Moore. Duffin Redclay Troupe. DeWitt, Burns & Torance. Law Sully. The Two Pucks. Fisher & Johnson. Nibbe & Bordeaux. Apollo. Bianche Sharp. Mr. & Mrs. Beemer. Clayton Bros. Maybell Morton. Billy Dale & Co. —Bowery Trio— 3. The Kinodrome. Prices, 10, 15, 25, 35, 50c; Mats. 10, 15, 25c.

BIJOU TODAY AND TONIGHT. WHY GIRLS LEAVE HOME Week Day Mat., 20c. Next—DARKEST RUSSIA.

SAM T. JACK'S Madison St. near State. Tel. Cent. 2190. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY AT 2 and 8. May Howard's Minstrel Carnival and Frank Finney.

LA SALLE MATINEE TODAY. "The Brothers Dance Like a Fay." IN THE SHOW . . . HIS HIGHNESS THE BEY 100th TIME. A WHISTLING, SINGING HIT.

ORCHESTRA HALL Friday at 2:15. Saturday at 8:15. Founded by THEODORE THOMAS. CHICAGO ORCHESTRA FREDERICK A. STOCK, Conducting. POPULAR PROGRAM.

ACADEMY NIGHTS, 15 to 75c. MATS—Sun., Wed., Sat., 25c. BROS. BYRNE IN 8 BELLS. Next—CHILD SLAVES OF NEW YORK.

COLUMBUS BARGAIN MATS. SUN., WED., SAT. "FROM RAGS TO RICHES" Next—Wm. Gillette's version "Sherlock Holmes."

WHERE TO EAT.

GILBERT'S Oyster & Chop House 142 Madison-st. (between La Salle & Clark). W. H. HOLCOMB, Manager. (Formerly with Rector). The right place for Business Men.

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LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1905.

REFORM SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME.

The incorporation laws of most of the states are defective. Under them speculative corporations with an enormous capitalization and no capital, and subject to no supervision, can be organized without difficulty. It gives one a shock to learn that the United States is as great an offender as the states whose loose corporation laws permitting overcapitalization and the defrauding of investors have been denounced severely and justly.

Congress legislates for the District of Columbia and is responsible for defects in its laws. President Roosevelt says that the incorporation laws of the district are fatally defective. There have been incorporated under them in the last two years 2,211 companies with a total authorized capital of $4,000,000,000. Senator Gallinger says that a brick and scandalous trade is carried on in the Washington charters. The president is not mistaken when he says the existing laws should be replaced by those which will forbid the issuance of stock or bonds in excess of the actual investment and permit a public proper supervision."

It is most desirable that congress should attend to this home affair before taking up the question of federal regulation and supervision of corporations working under state charters which are heavily overcapitalized and are not supervised by the states that gave the charters. Otherwise some state legislature, irritated by the attacks on the illegality with which it grants charters may retort, "physician, heal thyself."

Assuredly here is a case where reform should begin at home. The national government should put its own house in order before inviting state governments to clean up their premises. Congress should enact for the District of Columbia incorporation laws so wisely framed that they may serve as a model for the states.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH TRADE.

The total British exports for 1904 were $2,444,000,000; those of the United States $1,451,000,000. The export trade of the two nations is practically the same. Of manufactured goods, Great Britain exports $1,188,000,000, the United States $502,000,000. In this class of exports, however, the United States increased its foreign trade $80,000,000 during last year. The increase in British exports of manufactures was about $45,000,000. Should the increase in the exports of manufactures be continued in this country at the present rate it will not be many years before the supremacy of England as an exporter of manufactured wares will cease.

In the amount of their imports the British islands exceed this country in the ratio of two and a half to one. British imports for 1904 amounted to $2,674,000,000; American imports to $1,035,000,000. One reason for this difference is that the British must bring in a large amount of raw material to be converted into manufactured products, while this country finds most of its raw material within its own territory. British imports of raw materials and part manufactures were valued at $887,000,000. Similar American imports were $477,000,000. Great Britain imports vast quantities of food, such as grains and meat. These amount to over a billion dollars annually, or nearly one-half of the total imports. Such items are but 25 per cent of American imports.

The total exports of the United States for the last year are slightly less than for 1903. There was a falling off of over $100,000,000 in agricultural exports, due largely to the smaller wheat crop.

With a fair amount of foodstuffs for export this coming year, and a legitimate increase in exports of manufactured goods, the total export trade of the United States for 1905 should surpass that of Great Britain by nearly $200,000,000. Uncle Sam is determined to sell goods.

INCOMPLETE REPORTS.

The report of the United States Steel corporation for the last quarter should be satisfactory to the stockholders. The earnings fall much below those of the corresponding quarter of 1902, when there was a great domestic demand for iron and steel, but they exceed by nearly $6,500,000 the earnings for the last four months of 1903. The aggregate earnings for last year were $72,000,000, and the surplus, after the payment of all charges and the regular dividend on preferred stock, is $6,200,000.

The reports of the steel corporation are more detailed than those of other concerns, but they could be made more interesting and instructive. One would like to know what percentage of the earnings came from domestic and what from foreign sales. It would be enlightening to have schedules of the prices asked in home and in foreign markets, and a concise statement of the cost of production of the various iron and steel products manufactured.

If this information were accessible it would be possible to learn how much American consumers are overcharged in order that dividends may be paid on an enormous capitalization. It would be possible to form an idea of the load which American industries that are consumers of steel and iron have to carry because an American corporation which has a quasi monopoly forces them to pay high prices for its products and lets their foreign competitors have the products for reasonable prices.

This is information which congress may ask the bureau of corporations to get for it. There is no other way in which it can be had. The steel corporation never will voluntarily enlighten the public.

THE DANGEROUS PRESENT TENSE.

It is strange that Representative Comerford, with the awful example of Ald. Butler only a few weeks old, should have had the temerity to give publicity to the remarks he made about the Illinois legislature in general, and a considerable number of his democratic colleagues in particular. He should have known that he would stir up a hornet's nest when he said: "The Illinois legislature is a great public auction where special privileges are sold to the highest corporation bidders." He would have been on the safe side of the danger line if he had shunned the present tense, leaving out this general assembly and restricting himself to a description of the corrupt practices of its predecessors.

The special committee which has been appointed to investigate Mr. Comerford is not interested in allegations that money was used corruptly two, four, or six years ago. It is doubtful whether it will care to look into the statement that an attempt was made to use money to influence the action of a democratic caucus. The committee is likely to inquire of him whether he means to be understood as alleging that the legislature of 1905 is a "public auction," that "the grafters' ring" is in the majority in it, and that there is in the senate at this session a "combine" which is "the clearing house of the legislative grafters." If Mr. Comerford says he wishes to be so understood the committee doubtless will call on him to produce his evidence, and if he have none will recommend that he be censured or expelled. The house members seem to be in an angry mood, and Mr. Comerford may not get off so easily as Ald. Butler did.

If Representative Comerford has evidence of corruption in this general assembly the grand jury of Sangamon county will give him an attentive hearing. If he have none it were better for him to refrain from casting aspersions on the character of the body of which he is a member and thus ending his usefulness.

It may be respectfully suggested to Mr. Comerford's fellow members that there is a more effectual reply than censure or expulsion to his assertion that "the Illinois legislature is a great public auction," controlled by the "grafters" of both parties. That reply will be the defeat of all corrupt measures and blackmailing bills and the enactment only of laws which will promote the public good. The people will judge of the legislature not by what Mr. Comerford says but by what it does.

THE MUNICIPAL COURTS.

There are fifty-two justices of the peace to look after the petty civil and criminal business of Chicago. The municipal courts bill makes provision for twenty-five judges to take their place. It is impossible to tell in advance the exact number needed. If it shall appear that twenty-five are not enough to handle the civil suits begun before them—of which there will be more than have been brought before the justices, because the limit on suits is to be $500 instead of $200—and the criminal cases which come before police magistrates, the number will have to be enlarged. Provision is made for that by authorizing the council when requested by two-thirds of the judges to order the election of not exceeding six additional judges.

If it shall turn out that not all the twenty-five are needed in the city courts and their branches, there will be work for the others in the Common Pleas court, which is given original jurisdiction within the city in all civil and criminal cases other than suits in equity, and in all suits in equity which may be transferred to it by the Circuit or Superior courts. If twenty judges only are needed to look after the city courts five will be available to relieve the pressure upon the judges of the Circuit and Superior courts.

The framers of the bill have wisely provided that litigation in the courts they establish shall not be so cheap as in other courts. In civil cases, whichever side asks for a jury will have to pay for it, instead of the public paying. As a consequence, many cases which would otherwise go to a jury will be heard by a judge, with a considerable saving of time. A moderate attorney's fee will be taxed as costs against the losing party. That will have a tendency to keep out of court men who know they are likely to lose.

The expense of the new courts will fall upon the city and may be considerable at first. It is probable that in time the fees which will be collected will make the courts self-supporting. But the saving to the community, which is bled unmercifully by justices of the peace and constables working under a fee system which enures to their personal benefit, will be greatly in excess of whatever the city may have to pay for the support of the new courts.

PHILIPPINE COMPETITION.

The beet sugar growers have been telling the ways and means committee of the house that if the tariff on Philippine sugar is reduced below 50 per cent of the Dingley rates they will have to buy a comfin for their "infant" industry. They have asseverated that "any reduction of the present duty on sugar coming from the Philippine islands will eventually destroy the entire sugar industry of the United States." Surely the sugar industry in the Philippines must be a mighty industry to inspire so much alarm.

This country produces about 500,000 tons of sugar annually. It consumed last year approximately 2,700,000 tons. It had to import four times what it raised. The total sugar production of the Philippines is 145,000 tons, of which 125,000 are exported. Most of this goes to China and Japan. If it all came to this country it would be less than half what is imported free of duty from Hawaii and Porto Rico. Why should these two dependencies be allowed to compete with our sugar industries and another dependency which produces half as much sugar be debarred from our markets? It is certainly a "distinction without a difference," unless the Philippine baby industry is to become full grown at once.

This country imports from the East Indies 400,000 tons of sugar each year. It needs sugar so badly that it has to go to the neighbors of the Philippines to get it. To produce this amount alone, which is not one-fifth of our total imports, would require the cultivation of half a million acres of land, the employment of 200,000 persons, and the expenditure of between thirty and fifty million dollars for plantations and machinery. It would be years before this could be done in the Philippines. A large number of the natives would have to be trained to new habits of industry, a process painfully slow among people like the Filipinos.

The small amount of sugar produced in the Philippines if allowed to enter our markets under the same terms as that from Hawaii and Porto Rico—terms to which it is clearly entitled—would have no effect upon the sugar industry in this country. It could not lower the price, because the great bulk of sugar consumed would still be imported and subject to the tariff.

Congress should not listen to these fairy stories about the dangers of Philippine sugar. It should remove the tariff on all Philippine products and give them the benefit of the markets of this country. It is folly to spend large sums of money on the government and education of a dependent race and then deny it the means of industrial development.

THE lesson in Mr. Hock's case is that any persistent man, no matter what he looks like, can find some woman who will marry him.

YOU will receive most of your Florida oranges this year by way of California and the Southern Pacific. They will be expensive.

BY proper manipulation, as the experts have shown us, gold may be extracted from any kind of water.

STILL, if there are three countries in the world that have "worse governed cities" than those of the United States, as Andrew D. White avers, there will be a general curiosity to know what countries he means.

AS AFFORDING an interesting side light on Gen. Kuroki's successful career, somebody has discovered that he bears a remarkable facial resemblance to the late Rameses the Great of Egyptian fame.

IT appears to be the consensus of opinion in the Illinois legislature that Representative Comerford will have to back it up or back down and out.

THERE is a lurking suspicion that Mayor Harrison, when the burdens of the municipality no longer rest upon his shoulders, will indulge in some such form of light exercise as writing occasional articles for the illustrated magazines.

IF it comes out of its hole today it is not the intelligent animal it is popularly supposed to be.

THE sad feature in the case of Mr. Niedringhaus is that there is nothing else "just as good" in sight.

ANIMAL heat will do a great deal, if the cars are packed tightly enough and the doors kept closed.

IF is the sincere hope that when Uncle Joe Cannon is taking a ride in his new automobile the casual pedestrian who may be in the road ahead of him will not fail to catch his eye.

THE Pan-American exposition which has been in progress for the last week or two fails to disclose any assets worth mentioning.

THERE is a rumor that Vice President-elect Fairbanks will make a short farewell tour before going into retirement.

THE length of the esteemed Louisville Courier-Journal's pert paragraphs indicates that Col. Watterson left a thoroughly capable understudy to run the editorial page of his paper for him during his absence.

IT will not be hard for the street railway companies to provide properly trained thermometers for their cars.

THE egg trust declines all responsibility for the high price of eggs. It lays all the blame on the hen trust.

IF the state of Kansas embarks in the oil refining business on its own account it may get into trouble some day either with John D. Rockefeller or Miss Ida Tarbell.

AN eminent authority in Berlin says there are too many men in the world. Miss Susan B. Anthony, we believe, discovered that fact years and years ago.

ST. VALENTINE'S day is approaching. There must be times when the good saint is heartily ashamed of his day.

NOW THAT a lot more of the water at Niagara Falls has been diverted into mechanical channels you don't hear so much about the danger of the Chicago drainage canal ruining the falls.

PROBABLY the commander of the Baltic fleet is suffering from that Niedringhaus feeling.

SOMEBODY should call Mr. Rockefeller's attention now to the fact that nothing will settle the dust along his railway tracks so well as a liberal sprinkling of oil.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Labor Lost.

Mrs. Upmore—"You remember I told you I had asked a rising young foreign artist to my reception the other evening? Well, at the last moment he sent his regrets. He was prevented by illness from coming. I was so provoked!"

Mrs. Highmus—"Provoked? Why, if he was ill he couldn't help it, could he?"

Mrs. Upmore—"No, of course not, but I had spent nearly a whole evening trying to learn how to pronounce his horrid name!"

Didn't the B. T. Deny It?

To add to the confusion
Of a public quite nonplused,
It is the court's conclusion
That a beef trust is a trust.

Concerning an Illustrious Statesman.

"You don't seem to think much of Senator Lotsmun. Yet I heard you say once that he was a good 'all around senator.'"

"So he is. When any question comes up that he isn't personally interested in he can argue eloquently on all sides of it."

The Coming Struggle.

"Still," observed the doctor, "in my opinion the real fight over the beef trust is ahead of us."

"I fear so," said the professor. "It is yet to be decided which of the New York papers is entitled to the credit for the Supreme court's decision the other day."

The Publicity Cure.

Gladys (in the 11:30 theater train)—"Henry, who is that man on the other side of the aisle? He seems to be watching us."

Henry—"That's Quickdigit. He's a court reporter."

Gladys—"A court reporter! Then he is one of these men who write the—the love gossip for the society papers. Henry, take your arm away from the back of this seat, right now!"

Never.

"Did your editor authorise you to interview me?" said the eminent statesman.

"No, sir," answered the Boston reporter, with dignified resentment. "That is a concession to popular slang which he never would authorize. He instructed me to seek an interview with you, sir."

Her Dear Friends.

Irene—"Weren't you surprised to hear that Lucy Wellalong is going to marry that delicate young Mr. Weeker? I heard he tried to get his life insured not long ago and got turned down."

Maybelle—"No, I wasn't surprised. Poor dear Lucy will take risks that no life insurance company will touch." C. W. T.

Victory!

United States senators have won their strike against factory made pie. Here's the basis for a comic opera. The factory pies were said to be thin and anaemic.—Minneapolis Times.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1905: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

LORD FITZWILLIAM and Rear Admiral Henry Palliser have returned to England after their extraordinary expedition to the Cocos island, lying west of Costa Rica, in the Pacific, for the recovery of the fabulous treasure of the famous buccaneer and pirate, Sir Henry Morgan. They narrowly escaped with their lives, their blasting with dynamite having precipitated a landslide by which they were engulfed and injured.

It may be of interest to point out that such ventures as these do not always resolve themselves into a wild goose chase, and that there is at least one great house of the British aristocracy that is indebted for the foundation of its fortunes to the recovery of pirate treasure such as that of Sir Henry Morgan.

The family in question is that of Phipps, the head of which is the present marquis of Normanby, whose wife, whom he married a year ago, has just become a mother.

The origin of this house is of particular interest to people over here, since its founder was born in America, although for some reason or another no mention whatsoever is made thereof in the peerages. He was William Phipps, the son of James Phipps, a Bristol gunsmith, who had emigrated to America and married there, his son William, whom he apprenticed to a ship carpenter at Boston, Mass., having been born in that city.

On attaining manhood William Phipps took to trading, and during a voyage to the Bahamas learned there of the existence of a buccaneer cache on one of the smallest of the West India islands. He seems to have been partly successful in recovering some of the valuables, for he was enabled to make a voyage to England. He had obtained information that there was somewhere among the West India islands "a mighty treasure hitherto undiscovered," and having a strong impression on his mind that he was destined to be the discoverer he managed to get himself appointed by King Charles II. to conduct the search under a commission from the crown.

The king placed the Algier Rose, a frigate of eighteen guns and ninety-five men, at his disposal, and after touching at various New England ports he made his way to the West Indies. He failed, however, to discover any treasure and was forced by mutinies and lack of provisions to return to England.

Charles having died meanwhile, William Phipps endeavored to obtain another vessel from his successor, James II. As the latter would not consent, he opened a subscription for private assistance. At first he was scoffed at, but at length the duke of Albemarle, son of that Gen. Monk who had brought about the restoration of Charles II., agreed to advance a large sum and induced some of his friends to do likewise.

In 1687 Phipps set sail once more in a ship of 200 tons burden, having engaged previously to divide the profits according to the twenty shares of which the subscription consisted. On arriving at the spot, the banks of Bahama, where he felt persuaded the sunken treasure lay, he employed the various instruments he had invented for submarine descent, including the diving bell, but without success. For a long time the search was in vain. Finally the lost treasure was discovered, and before long thirty-two tons of silver and great quantities of gold, precious stones, and pearls were discovered, the proceeds amounting in value to $6,000,000.

On the return of Phipps to England pressure was brought to bear on the king to seize both the ship and the cargo, on the ground that treasure troves belonged by right to the crown and that insufficient information had been given to the government regarding the project for which the charter had been obtained. The king, however, turned a deaf ear to these recommendations. He declared Phipps was "an honest man" and that he and his associates in the venture should be left to share its entire profits among themselves, even if the fortune which they had secured was double the value stated.

Not content with this he conferred the honor of knighthood upon Phipps, who as "Sir William Phipps" returned to America in 1688 and served a term as high sheriff of New England. While there he fitted out another expedition to the West Indies, found another pirate cache and obtained thereby a handsome addition to his already large fortune. Honors came thick upon him. He was appointed governor of Massachusetts and died in his forty-fifth year, in London, in 1693.

It was his grandson who became lord chancellor of Ireland, and the latter's grandson in turn was created Lord Mulgrave. In 1767 Lord Mulgrave was advanced to the rank of marquis of Normanby. He was in turn governor general of Jamaica, lord privy seal, secretary of state for the colonies and to the home department, and ambassador to the court of France, while his son, the father of the present marquis, was governor in turn of Queensland, New Zealand, and of Victoria, as well as controller of Queen Victoria's household.

The present marquis is a clergyman, a canon of Windsor, and until his marriage conducted a school at Mulgrave castle, his grand old place in Yorkshire. One of his cousins, Sir Constantine Phipps, for many years was stationed at Washington as secretary of legation, and now is British envoy to the court of Brussels. Lord Normanby for a time was rector of Worsley in Lancashire, but was obliged to resign the benefice on account of the startling influx of bodies, everybody at Manchester and in other towns and cities in the neighborhood showing an extravagant anxiety to have the funeral ceremonies over their dead performed by a real live marquis.

Blanche countess of Rosslyn, mother of the earl of that ilk, as well as of the countesses of Warwick and of Westmoreland, of the duchess of Sutherland, of Lady Angela Forbes, and of Lady Algy Gordon Lennox, has become a convert to Roman Catholicism, her conversion having been accomplished by the Jesuit priest, Father Bernard Vaughan, brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan. Lady Rosslyn has been through no end of trouble in recent years, among the least of which has been bankruptcy, and it was but the other day that the duke and duchess of Sutherland and her other children clubbed together in order to present to her a furnished house in London, her previous home having been sold for the benefit of her creditors.

Lady Rosslyn is by birth a Fitzroy, that is to say, a member of that family of which the duke of Grafton is the chief, and which is descended from King Charles II., and his favorite, Barbara Villiers. She has been married twice. Her first husband was Col. Maynard, who, had he lived, would have succeeded to his father's viscounty and barony of Maynard, now extinct.

Her second husband was the late Lord Rosslyn, the memory of whose brilliant gifts in a measure has been relegated to oblivion by the many scandals in which his son and successor, the present earl, has become involved since he succeeded to his father's honors. He achieved no little distinction as a poet and as a sportsman, was reputed to have the best chef and the most perfectly appointed house in London, and combined in his manner a certain insolent swagger and arrogance, with perfect dignity and distinction.

To those whom he met on a footing of equality he was the greatest fun in the world. He was a kind hearted, chivalrous, and cultivated man of the world, with the old fashioned profanity of speech which was the fashion in the early days of the Victorian era, and which led Lord Beaconsfield, who was fond of him, to appoint him the royal commissioner to the annual assembly of the Church of Scotland, a viceregal office during the fortnight or three weeks that it lasts.

The earl was frightfully extravagant and left his affairs in an embarrassed condition at his death. Indeed, his son, his daughters, and his widow have been handicapped ever since, thereby. With the exception of the duchess of Sutherland, all have become involved in pecuniary difficulties sufficient to attract the attention of the public.

Came Home Late.

"Did Luschman really build that house? Well, well; I didn't think he could do such good work. No creaky floors or stairways there."

"No. You see, when Luschman built that house he fully intended to occupy it himself. He paid particular attention to the stairs."—Philadelphia Press.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Into the Night

[Copyright: 1905: By Tribune Company.]

And so you went alone into the night
With one brave handclasp meant for your farewell—
Into that gloom whose silent depth and height
May not be pierced by either prayer or spell.
You went alone—as each of us must go—
And night shut in its certains after you.
Its draperies that rustled to and fro
A moment's space, when you were ushered through.

And if you hasten on, or if you rest,
Or if you find fair footspace through the stars,
Or if your way lies either east or west,
We may not know. The night's thick curtain bars
Our sight, although we gaze with straining eyes
And feel an echoed pressure of your hand.
What way your path, or where your questing lies,
We may not fathom, may not understand.

Into the dark—And so we wait the dawn.
When night's dull draperies shall be uprolled
And we shall see the path you fare upon
And all its mystery we then shall hold.
The dawn! Aye, there shall be for us the view,
Made plain in limpid light all tremulous,
A flowered path of peace, and, waiting, you,
With hands held out to hail and welcome us.

W. D. N.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

Vecsey, the Wonder-child.

A wonder-child entertained and astonished some 1,500 people at the Auditorium last evening. The lad's name is Franz von Vecsey and he came heralded as one of the most remarkable prodigies the world of music has ever known. A goodly proportion of continental Europe and all of musical London had found his gifts exceptional, and it was, therefore, but natural that the auditors at the Auditorium last evening should be prepared for the marvelous. Whether they were disappointed or no depends on what they expected.

Those who looked for interpretation such as a matured artist would offer were left unsatisfied. Those who anticipated hearing violin playing such as few children the music world has ever known could accomplish and which countless adults the music world contains would be delighted to be able to accomplish—these listeners were not only satisfied but surprised.

Little Vecsey is only a boy, and no boy, no matter how wondrously endowed, can interpret music as does a man. A boy may master the technique of an instrument as completely as does a man, but up the steps of musical interpretation he can clamber only a certain distance. The upper heights are to be scaled only by age and experience.

Vecsey has mastered the technique of his violin as have only the ablest of the adult players of that instrument. There is little in this direction that he cannot do, and do with an ease, certainty, and bravour that makes the performance astonishing. The more brilliant movements in his numbers last evening he made musically meritorious by reason of the accuracy, surety, and finish with which he played the notes and the tonal beauty he was able to lend to every phrase. But when it came to the more sustained periods, where emotional warmth and intellectual depth as well as technical precision and tonal beauty were desired, he of necessity fell short. The slow movement of the Mendelssohn Concerto does not call for any vast spiritual insight or great mental breadth for its interpretation, but Vecsey could but fall short in it. He is but a boy, and a young boy at that. To ask him to do more than he did last night would be to ask him to accomplish the work of a man, and that is neither possible nor desirable.

It is easy to understand the sensation Vecsey has created everywhere he has played. He is indeed a wonder-child and a wonderful one. He marched calmly out on the Auditorium stage last evening, and in response to the applause which greeted him made a quick little bow, which consisted of a sudden ducking of his round, black head. He was seen to be a lad of some 11 years, well built and healthy looking, dressed in a cream colored sailor suit and black stockings and shoes. His face was in nowise remarkable—the chubby, unwritten face of a well balanced, undeveloped boy. His violin he carried tucked under his arm, although the instrument and the bow impressed as absurdly large and wholly out of proportion to the performer.

The tuning up having been accomplished, Vecsey stepped calmly away from the piano and started busily into the first movement of the Mendelssohn Concerto. The tone he produces is large, sweet, and pure—a tone of exceptional richness, and it never loses its quality no matter how fast the notes may come. It is this tonal beauty which contains one of the most hopeful promises for Vecsey's future eminence.

He clearly has a keen sense for tonal beauty and also for exactness of pitch. His playing last night was truly remarkable in this latter respect. It was almost invariably exactly true, and this alone did much to make his performance enjoyable. He has been excellently trained in the mechanics of his art, and he is gifted with that valuable and virtually unacquirable fineness of ear which makes him keenly sensitive to tone quality, and enables him to distinguish between the most delicate gradations of that quality. He instinctively produces a beautiful tone, and this instinct lends him to introduce many fine nuances and effects into his work.

He clearly does not think intently of what he is doing, save when the technical intricacies are such that close attention is indispensable. At other times his eyes wander about the auditorium, and the light in them shows that he is enjoying the objects he sees rather than thinking of the music he is playing. It is largely intuitive with him—his violin work—and he does it with comparatively little mental effort or concentration. But he is wonderful, nevertheless—more wonderful, perhaps, just because his playing seems so little a part of him.

The accompaniments to Vecsey's three numbers and two encores were played by Herman Zilcher, a young German pianist, who also contributed to the program two piano numbers. The first consisted of nine of the shorter Preludes of Chopin, which were played with admirable technical facility and tonal finesse and with good appreciation of the desirable in tempo shading and expression. The second brought forward two Arabian Dances in the form of humoresques, which were of Mr. Zilcher's own composing. They proved neatly made and attractive, and were excellently played.

The second Vecsey concert will take place Saturday afternoon in the Auditorium.

The new Bernard Shaw comedy, in which Miss Ada Rehan will be seen next season, has been completed and the manuscript is now in Miss Rehan's hands. It is entitled "Capt. Brassbond's Conversion" and is in four acts. It tells the story of a party of Englishmen who are captured by the Greeks and held for ransom. Capt. Brassbond, who is an English army officer of the blustering kind, tries to overawe the Greek bandits and frighten them into giving the English party their freedom. He is unsuccessful in his efforts and is sentenced to death. Mary, the heroine, adopts just the opposite tactics and wins over the bandits by her charm of manner and her refusal to take the matter as anything but a huge joke.

While she wins over the bandits Capt. Brassbond falls in love with her and has hopes of winning her heart, but when the rescuing party finally appears and the captives are liberated Mary suddenly turns to a serious mood and decides to stay in the mountains as a missionary, to the disappointment not only of Capt. Brassbond but to the rest of the party.

The play originally was written for the use of Henry Irving and Ellen Terry by Mr. Shaw twelve years ago. However, Mr. Irving rejected it on the ground that it did not afford him enough opportunity. Just before Augustin Daly died Mr. Shaw showed the book to him. Mr. Daly made some suggestions as to how it might be changed for the use of Miss Rehan. Mr. Shaw has rewritten it.

W. L. HUBBARD.

BUSINESS IDEAS NEEDED FOR CANAL; COMEDY ROLE IS STILL EVIDENT.

Probability That the Present Congress Will Adjourn Without Eliminating Commission, Which Is Considered a Hindrance to Completion of Waterway Under Up-to-Date Methods—Senate Hostile?

BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Although the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has brought in a favorable report on the bill to abolish the Panama canal commission, the prevalent opinion here is that definite legislation of this character cannot be consummated by the Fifty-eighth congress. The measure either will be defeated outright in the senate or sent to its long sleep in committee by the employment of that never failing anesthetic familiarly known as the pigeon hole.

That the commission eventually will receive its quietus is hardly to be doubted. Sooner or later the public will demand the adoption of business like methods on the isthmus, and then the elimination of all the official machinery of delay, confusion, and futility must follow.

For the present, however, Washington is still under the influence of the amusing comedy which resulted in the acquisition of the so-called canal trip, and some time naturally will be consumed in transferring us from the domain of opera bouffe to that of plain matter of fact endeavor. The republic created in a night by the uprising of seven or eight persons at Colon, chiefly foreigners, and the interchange of thirty or forty dollars' worth of telegrams between that point and Washington still maintains its hold upon popular imagination.

Expects Canal to Be Built.

In some vague way the country still expects the canal will be constructed by the commission resident in this city, 2,000 miles distant, and that after the killing of a few mosquitoes and the filling up of as many mud puddles the authorities can point with pride to the isthmus as one of the most desirable residence districts on the face of the earth. This, however, is an evanescent state of mind. In the end the American people will realise the cumbrous and unwieldy nature of the official machinery in question, and then President Roosevelt will have the whole country behind him in his demand: "Dig dirt!"

Meanwhile nothing has been decided. There is the old academic controversy over the sea level against the lock canal. There remains also the unsolved problem of the Chagres river. Nobody seems to know whether the latest plans of the French company—approved as they were by two different boards of engineers taken from the United States, France, Germany, England, and Russia—shall be adopted or whether it would be better to make an entirely new set and show the world the superiority of a lot of commissioners and engineers who never built a canal in their lives.

As for the Chagres river, which must be harnessed and controlled before we even approach completion of the work, that is still an interesting but mysterious conundrum hovering in an indefinite and roseate future. The only proposition as to which there is or can be no difference of opinion is that the commissioners are entirely satisfied with existing conditions and are prepared to face them with an unruffled front as long as the breath of life remains in their devoted bodies.

No Terrors in a Junket.

Washington is agreeable as a place of official residence. Occasional voyages to the isthmus on luxuriously appointed government vessels present no terrors to the healthy mind. And what is mere consideration of time and expense that it should rudely nudge real talent when immersed in rapturous deliberation?

It is one thing to produce a revolution with such handy material as a corporal's guard of well drilled supers, a pronunciamento, and a couple of buckets of rum. It is easy, having a few hundred dollars in hand, to establish a government the next morning and get a polite Frenchman to represent it at this friendly capital. But when it comes to digging a big ditch, scooping out millions of cubic feet of dirt, bridling torrents forty feet high and running like so many waterfalls, we need science, and a great deal of it, and science needs time and elbow room and leisure for affectionate if inconclusive contemplation.

This is not an extravagant or even a fantastic statement of the situation. I shall not say I have it from high officials, whose names, if I were to mention them, would produce a respectful shiver in the most august circles. The statement is practically correct nevertheless, and I may add with confidence that it does not include anything like a full list of delays and obstacles and confusions actually existing.

House Bill Would Help.

The house bill would, if enacted into law this session, bring us within sight of serious achievement. It would operate for the removal of a formidable if not an insurmountable barrier to vigorous and systematic action. But it will encounter resolute hostility in the senate, and present indications are that such hostility will be successful. There are senators to be sure, who have not forgotten the almost insulting refusal of the commission two years ago to furnish an account of expenditures and disbursements. But it seems to be generally understood that there are powerful members who will overlook this appeal to the "courtesy of the senate," and stand by the commission at all costs. As things now are indeed the Fifty-eighth congress will expire, with the commission, or, as some call it, the circumlocution office, in undisturbed possession of the field.

There is a grisly rumor abroad of which something may come later. Mr. Roosevelt, who is notoriously impatient with the prevailing confusion and weary of the resulting but perfectly logical stagnation, is said to have announced his purpose in the event of an adjournment without radical action in the premises to order the whole commission to the isthmus. The members will be told to make their official residence at the scene of their theoretical duties and activities, and the emolument will be suspended during any periods of absence from that scene. There is reason to believe he has determined upon this course. No doubt it will subject the commissioners to hardship, and to that extent perhaps hasten the abolition of the body itself, but whether the way to practical results in the line of canal building will be paved by sending the commissioners to Panama and inciting them to actual interference on the spot is a conundrum as to which I have the gloomiest misgivings.

What we need, and what we must have if there is to be a canal at all, is final and complete removal of every medium of authority between the secretary of war and the head of the working force. An advisory board composed of experienced hydraulic engineers might aid the secretary in cases of emergency—they have an arrangement of this kind in connection with the Erie canal improvements—but there should be no intermediate power in matters of administration if we expect our grandchildren to see a Panama canal adapted to the uses of any vessel bigger than a fishing smack.

Capt. Pershing Not "Banished."

Perhaps it would be well to say apropos of my remarks with reference to the general staff of the army that I have already had a communication from a military friend reminding me in terms of painful sarcasm that Capt. Pershing was not "banished" to Japan by the general staff, but was sent with the president's knowledge and consent. As something of this sort may reach THE TRIBUNE I beg to explain that nothing in my letter charged the general staff with Pershing's assignment to Tokio. The inference I intended to suggest was that, excluded from the post in which he could have rendered the government really valuable service—and much needed service if the latest advices from the Philippines can be credited—he was glad to adopt Japan as the alternative of Oklahoma. At least, he had earned an opportunity for rest and recreation.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

Chesterfieldian Tramp's Adventures.

The adventures and misadventures of a Chesterfieldian tramp are set forth in picture and prose in "Nervy Nat," by J. M. Flagg. The book is made up of a series of comic pictures showing the vicissitudes in the life of a hobo who at all times endeavors to conduct himself with gilt edged politeness. His success in each endeavor is amazing in the first two pictures of the set, amusing in the third and fourth, but usually he comes to sudden grief in the last picture. "Nervy Nat" is funny in a dozen different ways, and it is published in unique style. The book bears Mr. Flagg's name as publisher. The pictures are the originals which appeared in Judge.

Mrs. Maybrick's Story.

A terrible story, indeed, is "Mrs. Maybrick's Own Story of Her Fifteen Lost Years" (Funk & Wagnalls company). It is a horrible recital of convict life in the London dungeons of the day. What such life must have been in English prisons a hundred or so years ago, before John Howard compelled the government and the people to look into them, it is easy to see must have been unspeakable. From any point of view, Mrs. Maybrick's fifteen years' imprisonment in an English jail, herself an American, has had its tragic, and its international romantic, aspect. If innocent, as her friends most earnestly believe, the wrong has no remedy. At any rate, the book is compelling in its interest.

History of English Furniture.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to issue an extensive "History of English Furniture," by Percy Macquoid, with plates in color after Shirley Slocombe, and numerous illustrations selected and arranged by the author. It is to be issued in parts, of which there will be twenty of about 48 pages each, and each part will contain at least three full page plates in colors. Through the text will be scattered about 1,000 pictures.

Menace of Mormonism.

The Home Protection Publishing company of New York has reprinted the confessions of John D. Lee, the Danite, under the title of "The Mormon Menace," with an introduction by Alfred Henry Lewis. The terrible recitals of the man Doyle were published immediately after the expiations of his crimes. They lose nothing of their horror now.

Spanish-American Tales.

To the other predigested products of the age has been added a solution of history entitled "Pictorial Tales, Spanish American," by Charles Morris. The book bears no evidence of any research work and has nothing in the line of style to recommend it. It is an attempt to peptonize the history of the time of the early American discoveries and some of the events, and it will do no one any particular harm. (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

John Brown, the Hero.

"John Brown the Hero" is the title of a little book of reminiscences by Dr. J. W. Winkler, who was with the raider in Kansas during the bloody days. Frank Sanborn writes an introduction. J. W. West company, Boston.

STATE BANK SUPERVISION.

[From the Illinois State Journal.]

An illustration has just been given in Chicago of the necessity of placing under official supervision all the concerns in this state that engage in the banking business. National banks already are under the supervision of the federal government, and a large number of other banks, having been organized under the state banking law, are under state supervision. But no official supervision is exercised over private bankers and banking firms, and in consequence it is possible for firms or individuals to set up what they are pleased to term a bank, without any capital, and to invite and receive deposits from a confiding public, just as was done by the concern that went to smash in Chicago last week. When the crash came, no assets to speak of could be found by the receiver, as the officers had decamped with the savings of the depositors.

* * *

Can any reason be imagined why unscrupulous men should be allowed to pose as bankers and rob the ignorant of their savings? The reputable and solid banks of this state do not object to official supervision, and those that are unwilling to submit to supervision should not be permitted to engage in business. It is the duty of the

CASTRO MUST COME TO HAY'S TERMS.

Secretary and the President Lose Patience with Venezuela's Dodging.

MAKES OFFER TO FRANCE

Republic's Head Plans to Settle Finances to Dodge United States.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The United States has given President Castro of Venezuela another chance to do the right thing. Secretary Hay has rejected his proposal for a peculiar kind of arbitration of all questions between the two nations, and has suggested straight arbitration. It is expected that Castro will dodge again, but the administration is firmly determined to bring him to terms. The president and Mr. Hay have lost patience. If Venezuela does not look out she will be treated with the short shrift she deserves.

That Castro is not unaware of the danger of American intervention is shown by the efforts he is making to remove what he considers a proper excuse for it. According to information which has reached the authorities, he believes Mr. Roosevelt would never authorize the employment of force because of the asphalt controversy alone. He shrewdly suspects this would be unpopular, because of the trust character of the asphalt company, and he does not believe the president would do an unpopular thing. He has not hesitated therefore to authorize further acts of aggression against the Americans holding asphalt interests in Venezuela.

Castro Seeks to Settle Up.

Castro is afraid, however, the United States will make the failure of Venezuela to meet her financial obligations the ground for interrention. To avoid this contingency he is seeking to settle up all the financial affairs of the republic. His first step was to propose to the European powers which are entitled to 30 per cent of the customs receipts of Puerto Cabello and La Guayra that they accept in lieu of this varying amount a fixed sum of $1,000,000 annually. The United States has approved the proposal and the European powers will accept it. Castro need no longer descend to petty means to decrease the customs receipts at these two ports mentioned, though he seems to enjoy pursuing the policy of deceit.

Makes Proposal to France.

Castro's second step has been to propose to the French financiers to fund the foreign and internal debt of Venezuela, amounting to about $20,000,000. This debt is held in Berlin and London, two points where hostility especially is felt towards Castro and where further warlike operations against his country might be projected in case of a failure to meet the interest payments. France is less disposed to go on debt collecting expeditions. Moreover, if the French financiers accept the loan and discharge the indebtedness held in Berlin and London, the finances of the republic will be in such good shape that the United States will have no excuse to interfere.

Castro has taken a third step which has not yet clearly developed. He has appointed a new chargé d'affaires in Washington and has sent a special commissioner to the capital city to discuss the asphalt affairs with Mr. Hay. The special commissioner has been the agent of the company which, with the support of Castro, ousted the original owners of the concession—the New York and Bermudez Asphalt company. What his proposition is the administration does not know.

Whatever it is, however, it must contemplate an early settlement, for the president feels he cannot permit American interests to be disregarded, whether they are owned and controlled by a trust of an American citizen.

GIVE AMERICAN SHIPS A CHANCE.

President and Secretary Moody Order Readvertisement of Coal Carrying Bids for Philippine Ports.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The president and Secretary of the Navy Morton are finding difficulty in encouraging the increase in the American merchant marine on the Pacific as a result of the attitude of Rear Admiral Manney, chief of the bureau of naval equipment. Congress passed a law providing that coal should be shipped to American naval stations in American bottoms unless an exorbitant price were demanded by the owners of these craft. Admiral Manney, who purchases the coal for the navy, advertised for bids for its transportation to the naval stations of the United States in the Philippine islands.

The bids of the American shipowners were $2.50 more per ton than those of the foreign contractors. Admiral Manney urged the department to accept the lowest bids because of a saving of something like $175,000 would have been made on the single contract for the delivery of 70,000 tons of coal, which is the amount needed in the far east. The president and Secretary Moody, however, thought less of the cost than of the purpose of congress that the merchant marine should be encouraged. Both believed, however, the proposals of the American bidders were excessive. In the hope of securing a reduction another advertisement has been published calling for further bids.

The American bidders explain they are forced to ask such high prices because their ships have to return from Manila without cargoes. As soon as contracts can be made for the transportation of Philippine products to the United States they say they will be able to make a rate which will not be higher than that fixed by the foreign shipowners.

ADMIRAL'S AGE IS WRONG.

H. T. B. Harris' Retirement on March 10 Instead of on April 5 Prevents Many Illegalities.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, paymaster general of the navy, will be retired on March 10 instead of April 5, as he had anticipated. Behind this simple announcement of the navy department an interesting story is told in naval circles as to how the department had been deceived in regard to Admiral Harris' age.

It appears that when he entered the navy department he filed the usual oath, in which he gave the date of his birth as March 10, 1843. In the retiring list published by the bureau of navigation the date was twisted, and bloomed out in print as April 5, 1843. In all the retiring lists and even in the naval register this mistake has continued, although the register in a foreword directs "errors or omissions should be immediately reported to the bureau of navigation by the officer concerned."

Had Admiral Harris continued in office after March 10 he would have been called upon to sign and approve vouchers representing hundreds of thousands of dollars. These documents, it is asserted, would have been illegal, because as Admiral Harris will retire on March 10 his commission as paymaster general expires on that day, unless it can be renewed by the president. If the mistake had not been discovered the government might have suffered serious embarrassment through these illegal acts.

The paymaster general receives $475 a month, while on the retired list his pay will be two-thirds that sum. By retirement on March 10, Admiral Harris will lost $158.33.

EX-CITY OFFICIAL IS INDICTED.

Former Treasurer of Brasil, Ind., Charged with Embezzling $7,000, Placed Under Arrest.

Brasil, Ind., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The grand jury today returned four indictments against ex-City Treasurer D. H. Cutsham, charging him with embezzling about $7,000 of the city's funds. He was arrested and placed under $5,000 bonds, which was given by his two brothers, Frank and James Cutsham.

Will Give Play to Aid Hospital.

Miss Louisa Loeb.

Amateur actors will appear in a play to be given in the music hall of the Fine Arts building Friday evening, Feb. 17, for the benefit of the Iroquois Memorial hospital fund. The title of the play is "A Scrap of Paper." Rehearsals now in progress at the Lakeside club are in charge of Hart Conway of the Conway School of Acting. One of the active promoters of the project and also a member of the cast is Miss Louise Loeb of the Anna Morgan studios, residing at 634 Forty-eighth place. Other participants will be Miss Nellie Hamburger, Miss Lillian Adler, Miss Charlotte Schram, Miss Edna Stern, Mel Emerich, M. Kahn, and Ernst Stern. Tickets can be obtained of Miss Loeb or of Alfred Hamburger, 79 Fifth avenue.

PLEA FOR SHIPPING BILL.

GROSVENOR CAUSTIC IN REFERENCE TO AMERICAN MARINE.

Chairman of House Committee Says the Measure Stirs Sluggish Blood in Foreign Competitors—United States Is Strong in All Branches of Business and Industry Save This One—Condition of Nations at War Is Cited to Prove His Point.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—In reporting to the house today the bill agreed on by the merchant marine commission, with favorable recommendation from the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, Chairman Grosvenor makes some caustic comment on the condition of American shipping. He says foreign shipping competitors are scarcely "rivals"; they are "triumphant enemies, triumphing over the disaster that has come to American enterprise and rejoicing in the utter inability of the American people to wisely expend their own money." Again he says:

"This bill has stirred the sluggish blood in our foreign competitors and they see in it danger to their supremacy. Acknowledging our triumphant rivalry in all branches of business and commerce with the exception of this one, England has gloated over our weakness in this behalf. England does the carrying trade of South America. England handles the products of South American industries. England carries away raw material that would come to this country if we had ships trading to South America."

Strong in War, Strong in Peace.

Comment is made on the $100,000,000 naval bill with the conclusion that "no nation was ever dominant on the sea in time of war that was not strong on the sea in time of peace in its merchant marine.

"We applaud the splendid achievements of Japan on the sea, and yet without her merchant marine Japan would have been powerless to have delivered the overwhelming blow that she has upon her adversary. England is mighty in her war navy because she is mighty in her merchant marine. Russia presents a singular contrast, and Russia is weak in her merchant marine.

Merchant Marine an Aid.

"If war should come today we have not ten ships in our merchant marine fit to be taken over by the government for war purposes and we could not man with efficient sailors one-half the battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, etc., of our splendid navy. The merchant marine is a hand maiden of the war navy, and no nation ever achieved greatness in one direction which was not strong in the other."

SENATORS TALK ON STATEHOOD.

Right of Four Territories to Be Admitted as So Many States Is Upheld.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Discussion of the joint statehood bill engaged the senate today. Dillingham of Vermont supported the measure as it stands and Clark of Montana and Teller contended for the right of the four territories to be admitted as so many states.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

A call has been issued for a caucus of republican members of the house of representatives Friday afternoon to consider a "rule to govern the house in its consideration of the bill enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission to fix railroad rates."

The house committee on the judiciary voted to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the bill prohibiting the use of injunctions and restraining orders in labor disputes.

The house committee on public lands authorized a favorable report on the bill to permit the taking up of homesteads consisting of 640 acres in eastern Colorado.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, chairman of the committee of foreign relations, had a conference with the president regarding the pending arbitration treaties.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

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HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

TAKES SANTA FE TO COURT ON REBATES

Commerce Commission Lays Basis for First Suit by Attorney General.

PAUL MORTON NOT NAMED

Foundation for Proceedings in Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Deal.

(Continued from first page.)

rado Fuel and Iron company was also given a rate of $1.15 below the published tariff from its mines to Deming, N. M. This constitutes a separate and a quite individual case.

Long Series of Violations.

There is other testimony in the hands of the interstate commerce commission of a long series of violations of law, all tending to show the Colorado Fuel and Iron company was in reality a subsidiary corporation to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, and the inference seems quite clear that some officers of the railroad were not only officers of the fuel company but were in some way interested in the profits of the subsidiary corporation, and gave it illegal rebates on the railroad so as to enable it to become the lowest bidder and secure a series of profitable contracts, the difference in the price secured for coal being made up to the Colorado Fuel and Iron company in every case by the reduction in freight rates at the expense of the stockholders of the railroad and likewise as a discrimination against all other shippers of coal over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé line.

There is a vast amount of interest here over the question of the proposed prosecution of the Santa Fé and its subsidiary fuel company, not so much because of the possible connection of the secretary of the navy with the proceeding as through the desire to start this sensational case for the moral effect it will have upon other railroads. Members of the commission take this view of the situation, and for this reason have insisted that the prosecution be limited to the corporation. The exposure of the alleged illegal acts, they believe, will do more good than the imposition of a fine. For this reason, they are not disposed to pile up prosecutions against the Santa Fé railroad. They will not seek to multiply the fines, the object of the prosecution being to make an example rather than to punish one railroad excessively for doing what many other railroads have been doing at the same time.

Will Affect Rate Campaign.

The prosecution of the Santa Fé, it is believed, will also have a great effect on the campaign for the regulation of railroad rates. Many railroad officials have testified before the congressional committees that it would be quite as possible to give a rebate under the rate fixed by the commission as under one fixed by the railroad. Every sensible man knows this is untrue, because the mere giving of a rebate, when once it became known to the commission, would be prima facie evidence that the tariff was too high and the commission would forthwith reduce the rate to a point at which no railroad in the possession of its senses would dare to give a rebate.

It is considered a fundamental statement by those who are agitating for reform that railroads fix their rates high enough to permit them to give rebates without a loss. Railroad presidents who have testified before congress have also gone out of their way to insinuate that there were laws enough now on the statute books, if they were enforced, to regulate railroads to the last degree. The suits about to be begun against the Santa Fé, therefore, will show that the president does not content himself with securing new legislation from congress, but is ready and willing to enforce every law which will enable him to protect the people against the actions of unscrupulous railroad officials.

Prouty for Esch-Townsend Bill.

While on this subject it may be interesting to know that Commissioner Prouty approves of the Esch-Townsend law as a genuine step in the right direction, and on the whole as a satisfactory measure along the lines for years recommended in the annual reports of the commission.

"This new bill," he said, "is better than anything we could have expected. There are some things in the measure I do not approve, but in the main it is what the commissioners have constantly advocated. One thing I should criticise would be the paragraph which provides for rotation in office of Circuit judges, who are to constitute the court of transportation. It seems to me they should retain their positions permanently, and in that way become experts in the science of railway management. As they are to serve for five years, however, they will, at the conclusion of that time, be qualified by experience to give an expert opinion on the subject of railway rates. I believe this new bill, when passed, will be of great benefit to the public. I also believe it protects the interests of the railroads completely and I insist that those interests always ought to be protected."

FOR MRS. FAIRBANKS' PLACE.

Illinois Daughters of American Revolution Support Mrs. C. H. Deere as National Regent Candidate.

Rock Island, Ill., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Illinois chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will support Mrs. C. H. Deere of Moline, present state regent, for national regent.

ROADS LOSE IN RATE WAR.

MISSOURI PACIFIC MAKES LOWER GRAIN TARIFF TO GULF PORTS.

Will Carry Cereals from Omaha to New Orleans for 11 Cents a Hundred Pounds—A Reduction to 16 Cents Through Chicago May Be Introduced to Meet It—Action of Rock Island and Northwestern Arouses Ill Feeling.

The railroad war now going on between lines leading from the corn belt to the gulf of Mexico and the lines leading to Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard has become from the magnitude of interests involved and the losses to the roads the most destructive warfare ever waged in the west.

Yesterday the Missouri Pacific telegraphed a tariff to the interstate commerce commission at Washington, giving a rate of 11 cents a hundred pounds from Omaha to New Orleans, 10 cents to Memphis and Little Rock, and 5 cents to St. Louis. When the war began the rates were 18 cents from Omaha to New Orleans, and 8 cents from Omaha to St. Louis. Then came a number of reductions, the last being 13½ cents from Omaha to New Orleans. It was this rate which the Chicago lines met when they announced the through rate of 18½ cents from Omaha to New York. If the Chicago roads meet the last cut of the Missouri Pacific they will have to go to 16 cents from Omaha to New York.

It has been the open policy of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago and Great Western to follow the gulf roads down to the bottom, and it is expected that new rates will be on their way to Washington before tonight.

New Cut Causes Bitterness.

The action of the Rock Island, which was followed yesterday by the Chicago and Northwestern, in cutting rates from Iowa points to Chicago 1 to 4 cents a hundred pounds aroused more bitterness among the railway men than any move heretofore made in the war. Some of the biggest Chicago shipping concerns allied themselves together and agreed to support the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Great Western on the through Omaha business.

It was claimed that the reductions were made in order to retaliate on those roads which had led the fight for low through rates. If the entire traffic in grain from the west can be demoralized it is said that peace will come that much sooner, hence the Rock Island's move. At the offices of that company it was stated that the reductions were made simply to protect the Iowa farmers against the extremely low rates now being made from Nebraska points. The Rock Island's new tariff is from Iowa points to Chicago, while the new tariff of the Northwestern is from Iowa points to the Atlantic seaboard.

Railroad Losses Uncertain.

The amount the railroad companies will lose on account of the war will depend largely upon sales by the farmers. The farmer has a habit of not selling his grain on a rising market, and, as the low freight rates have caused prices to jump, the amount of corn being delivered to the railroads is not now particularly heavy. If the low rates continue until a good share of the crop has been moved, it is said that all the anticipated profits from the big corn crop will disappear from the item of net earnings of the big companies. The reduction from 18 to 11 cents on corn from Omaha to the gulf of Mexico is one of the most sensational made in western railroading where a large volume of traffic was concerned.

When the Central Passenger association meets here Feb. 7 the question of interchangeable baggage checks for traveling men again will be passed on. There is a good deal of interest also in what will be done in the matter of Sunday excursions. Some of the roads are in favor of abolishing them and others want them continued.

The report that H. R. Hammond, second vice president of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, had resigned on account of the formation of the Dering Coal company was denied officially.

FAVORS SHIFTING OF RATES.

Cincinnati Man, Representing Shippers, Tells Congress Committee to Stop Discrimination Against Localities.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—The senate committee on interstate commerce today continued its hearings on railroad rate legislation. James J. Hooker, chairman of the Receivers and Shippers' association of Cincinnati, favored a readjustment of rates to meet cases where certain localities were discriminated against, by giving to the interstate commerce commission full authority to make such adjustments. He urged the passage of the Esch-Townsend bill.

Chairman Elkins asked: "What would you do if all of your money was tied up in railroad stock, if some other man had the power to fix the rates of your road?"

"You are asking a hypothetical question," said Mr. Hooker.

"No, I am not. I know men who own two-thirds of the stock of a railroad, half of the stock, and one-fourth of the stock. If you were in the position of these men would you hold on to the stock or would you sell?" asked Senator Elkins.

"There would be no panic in stock as the result of the passage of the bill," said Mr. Hooker. "These men would hold on to their stock and see how the matter worked out. If unsatisfactory they would depend upon further amendments or a repeal of the law."

Business organizations of Cincinnati have indorsed the attitude of President Roosevelt toward the proposition to regulate railroad freight rates.

The house committee on the judiciary authorized a favorable report on a bill requiring all corporations other than railroads engaged in interstate commerce to make annual reports to the commissioner of corporations. The information is to contain the amount and value of stocks and bonds and property constituting capitalization, elements upon which their market value is fixed, earning capacity, name and address of each officer, and rules and regulations of business. The return is to be made under oath, and failure to do so lays the corporation liable to a restraining order from engaging in business until the return is made.

NEW NAVAL BILL IS INTRODUCED.

Congressman Foss of Illinois Would Shorten Naval Academy Term—Earlier Retirement Age.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Representative Foss of Illinois introduced a bill today "to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the fleet of the United States." The bill shortens the course at the naval academy until 1913 to three years. One year's sea duty after graduation is required instead of two as at present.

The age of midshipmen entering the academy is fixed at from 15 to 17 years. The bill creates a "reserve list," on which captains who have reached the age of 60 years shall be placed. This age limit is gradually reduced to 55 years.

Commanders are put on this list at the age of 55, the age thereafter being reduced to 50.

Officers on the reserve list are to perform shore duty only, and every transfer of an officer to this list shall create a vacancy on the active list. Two grades of vice admiral are created.

THROWS CHILD TO SAVE LIFE.

Father Hurls It Through Window to Street to Prevent Death in Flames.

St. Joseph, Mich., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—To save his child from death in flames, Clarence Lowe today threw it through a pane of glass into the street.

THE BROWN SHOE CO.

The Fastest Growing Shoe House in the World.

The business of The Brown Shoe Co. of St. Louis for 1904 has been the largest of any in their history, showing increased sales of more than One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars over the year 1903. They have long enjoyed the distinction of making the best high grade line of shoes made in St. Louis. On their World's Fair exhibit of White House Shoes for men and women, Buster Brown Blue Ribbon Shoes for boys and girls and other Star-5-Star Specialties, they were awarded the only Double Grand Prize ever given on shoes, this exhibit scoring eight points higher than any other St. Louis exhibit. Their style and merit has made these shoes most in demand of any line in the United States, making it necessary to double the manufacturing capacity of the company for the coming year. They are now providing their customers an exquisitely colored picture of

Maxine Elliott

"Our White House Queen" of 1905, the most beautiful woman on the American stage, size of picture, 22x36 inches. Picture will be sent to anyone, postage prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents, or on receipt of 15 cents and a certificate of purchase from any shoe dealer of White House Shoes for men or for women.

THE LAXATIVE OF KNOWN QUALITY

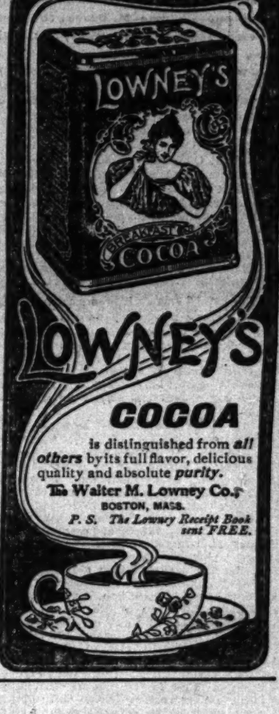
There are two classes of remedies: those of known quality and which are permanently beneficial in effect, acting gently, in harmony with nature, when nature needs assistance; and another class, composed of preparations of unknown, uncertain and inferior character, acting temporarily, but injuriously, as a result of forcing the natural functions unnecessarily. One of the most exceptional of the remedies of known quality and excellence is the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., which represents the active principles of plants, known to act most beneficially, in a pleasant syrup, in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to contribute their rich, yet delicate, fruity flavor. It is the remedy of all remedies to sweeten and refresh and cleanse the system gently and naturally, and to assist one in overcoming constipation and the many ills resulting therefrom. Its active principles and quality are known to physicians generally, and the remedy has therefore met with their approval, as well as with the favor of many millions of well informed persons who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual experience that it is a most excellent laxative remedy. We do not claim that it will cure all manner of ills, but recommend it for what it really represents, a laxative remedy of known quality and excellence, containing nothing of an objectionable or injurious character.

There are two classes of purchasers; those who are informed as to the quality of what they buy and the reasons for the excellence of articles of exceptional merit, and who do not lack courage to go elsewhere when a dealer offers an imitation of any well known article; but, unfortunately, there are some people who do not know, and who allow themselves to be imposed upon. They cannot expect its beneficial effects if they do not get the genuine remedy.

To the credit of the druggists of the United States be it said that nearly all of them value their reputation for professional integrity and the good will of their customers too highly to offer imitations of the

Genuine—Syrup of Figs

manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., and in order to buy the genuine article and to get its beneficial effects, one has only to note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package. Price, 50c. per bottle. One size only.



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Welch's Grape Juice

does away with the objectionable use of wine and other alcoholic liquors in the home—for drinking or cooking. In almost every recipe calling for an alcoholic liquor Welch's Grape Juice may be successfully used—for instance, mince pies.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

3% ON SAVINGS

Interest allowed from February 1st on savings deposits made during the first five business days in February.

We invite you to open a savings account with $1 or more.

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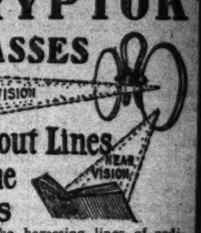

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AUCTION! AUCTION!

By order of the United States District Court we will, on Saturday, February 4th, 1905, at 10:30 a. m., sell at public auction, at 121 Michigan-av., all the Fine **Robes, Rugs, Mounted Animals and Heads, Fur Coats, Muffs, Scarfs, Skins, etc.,** belonging to the estates of L. S. Berry and Max Durlacher, bankrupts.

SAMUEL L. WINTERNITZ & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

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American Family Soap

A perfect combination of purity—every particle is soluble in water. Contains no elements that will destroy the clothes. Every atom is available to cleanse and purify the home.

We have not authorized any trading stamp companies to redeem our soap wrappers for trading stamps. We redeem all of our wrappers at our premium store, 360 North Water Street, where beautiful premiums are on exhibition for your selection.

JAMES S. KIRK & COMPANY.

With Gates to MEXICO

A palatial private train is provided for your complete comfort. It leaves the North latter part of February, enabling you to escape cold, raw March weather at home.

It costs a little more than ordinary service, but—
—Every luxury is furnished.
—You have dining-car meals all the way.
—You travel with agreeable companions and visit many places not usually seen.
—You don't have to worry. I take care of every detail.
—Inquire of my representative, J. M. Connell, Gen. Agt. A., T. & K. F. Ry., 109 Adams St., Chicago, and ask for descriptive booklet.

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"Silver" BRAND GILBERT

Front 2¼ inches — Back 2 inches

Stylish—Comfortable—Distinctive

Quarter Sizes — All Dealers

GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers

A comic opera reproduced in real life. The simple solution of the incredible mystery that astonished Paris. See next Sunday's Tribune.

Dogs on the police force. See next Sunday's Tribune.

PITTSBURG PHIL'S CAREER IS ENDED

George E. Smith, the Famous Racetrack Plunger, Dies of Consumption.

ORIGIN OF HIS NICKNAME.

First Successes as Bettor Made in Chicago Poolroom Twenty Years Ago.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 1.—George E. Smith, better known as "Pittsburg Phil," died at a sanitarium here today of consumption. He was 43 years old. His mother, his brother, W. C. Smith, and a nephew, J. C. Gill, were with him at the time of his death. "Pittsburg Phil" came to Asheville four months ago in an almost hopeless condition, mentally and physically. For a time he rallied, but his death had been expected for some time. The body will be taken to Pittsburg.

[BY HENRY TEN EYCK WHITE.]

"Pittsburg Phil's" first essays in betting on the horses—an occupation at which he afterwards became famous—were made in Chicago in the summer of 1884 in what was then known as "gamblers' alley," its official title being Calhoun place.

At that time "Silver Bill" Riley had a poolroom in the alley just west of Clark street, and betting on the eastern races was just becoming popular. One day there strolled into the place a pale faced, neatly dressed young man, hardly more than a boy in looks. He began betting quietly, but with singular intelligence, on the horses. He asked nobody's opinion, but it was not long before Riley and the wiser heads in the room began to take notice of him. This was long before the days of "dope" in any form.

Possessed a Wonderful Memory.

Giving initials was a habit of the players and finally there were so many of them that Riley could not keep the lot in mind and started to abolish the system. "G. E. S." which was the Pittsburg man's stage name, was one of the first called up. "Now," said Riley, "we'll cut out all the initials and call you Phil—just plain Phil," and knowing that the player hailed from Pittsburg the room crowd tacked the name of his home town to the balance of his title, and from that day until the time of his death George E. Smith was known as "Pittsburg Phil."

"Phil's" wonderful memory was borne in upon the poolroom people by the remarkable manner in which he soon began to class the horses that ran. There was no handicapping, as it is now done, no form charts, and none of the players thought of keeping "tab" on the horses day by day. But Phil stored away every item worth remembering in his brain cells, and it was ready for use whenever he wanted it. Weights, distance, jockeys, and all the other incidentals of a race, including weather and track, were an open book to him months after the event had been contested, and as against the mere betting day to day information and prejudice of the other players it can be imagined how much the best of it he had.

At the close of the Washington park meeting of 1887, "Pittsburg Phil" went east. He had spent three years in Chicago, had made a reputation as the hardest betting proposition in "the alley." According to what he told his intimate friends later in life, he had accumulated nearly $200,000 as a result of his methods. When he left Chicago there were varying opinions as to how he would get along in faster company. He had started by betting a hundred or two on a race, and even up to the time he left $500 was a big wager for him. But he found the eastern bookmakers of those days dough in his hands.

Never Used "Stable Tips."

For fifteen years and more the young man who had begun his money making by working for pitifully small wages in a Pittsburg cork factory was in the limelight of the betting ring all the time. From first to last he had a system of his own. One of its cardinal points was to not seek stable information, after which the average bettor, big or small, runs so persistently, and another was to play the horses strictly to form.

The pertinacity with which he stuck to this plan was well illustrated one day on an eastern track when a well known stable started a mare which by rights should have been favorite. But the owner of the mare, a big bettor, did not think well of his entry, and decided to back one of the other starters. A Chicago man happened to know what was being done, but could not bet on the selected nag. Just as he came out of the ring he met "Phil," who said he was going to bet on the mare the owner was neglecting. The Chicagoan told him how matters stood.

"Never mind," replied Phil; "her price is going up right now, and when it gets high enough I will get aboard." In the end he bet $1,500 on the mare at 7 to 1, and cleaned up $10,500, while her owner, who had backed the other thing down to 6 to 5, made a big losing.

Discoverer of Tod Sloan.

It was "Pittsburg Phil" who discovered Tod Sloan and brought him to the front. But he was no backer of a jockey alone. The season that Sloan was under contract to him he was met at a Broadway hotel one night by a friend to whom he was in the habit of telling his personal affairs. That day Sloan had won five races out of six in which he had a mount, and come second in the other, so that the friend naturally thought "Phil" had some congratulations coming. He offered them, but Phil said with a smile: "I like to be congratulated as well as the next man, but the truth is that I have today made the biggest losing in my career. I am just $33,000 to the bad on my operations. Yes, I saw Sloan winning the card, but I was playing my own judgment, and you see where I landed."

Jockey Willie Shaw was another of "Phil's" discoveries, and the boy was under contract to him. By this time Phil had gotten together a fair stable, it being his idea to pick out horses which he thought well of but which were not winning for their owners, and train them according to his own methods. When it came to getting a trainer he found that all the good men were asking exorbitant prices for their services. "I'll bring my brother Bill out from Pittsburg," he said, "and make a trainer of him." On came Bill from the Pittsburg grocery store, and five years later Phil had the satisfaction of having Belmont, Whitney, and Keene offer him horses to be trained by "brother Bill."

Beginning of the End.

In 1902 the eastern jockey club refused entries from Phil and set down his jockey, Shaw. The man was never given a chance to hear the charges against him, much less make a defense. Phil appealed to the stewards "Try me," he said, "and if I am guilty hang me, but give me at least a chance to know what I am accused of." But he never got a word in reply, and there is no doubt the action of the stewards hastened his death. He worried over it more and more, and, although he continued to bet—and win—he was ready to talk of this trouble until he became nearly a monomaniac on the subject.

A year ago it was plain the man was doomed, and some months ago he went to Asheville, where his life went out amid the dreary surroundings of a sanitarium. Phil never married. His mother, a brother, and a nephew, the latter having acted as his betting commissioner for several seasons, are his only surviving relatives. That he has left a considerable fortune is not doubted, estimates ranging from $500,000 to three times that amount.

Of all the plungers whose names are familiar on the American turf "Pittsburg Phil" is the only one that staid in the game twenty consecutive years and beat it all the time. The Waltons, Dwyers, and others of less note came and went the common way, but "Pittsburg Phil" was in the front rank every season. That he was unjustly punished by the jockey club officials nearly every one who knew him believes, and his name will be remembered as that of a man who outclassed all the bettors of his day and generation as much as a stake horse outclasses a selling plater.

Famous Racetrack "Plunger" Is Dead.

GEORGE E. SMITH

"Pittsburg Phil," as George E. Smith was best known to turfmen, is shown in the accompanying illustration in one of his characteristic poses, awaiting the result of a race with his habitual lack of emotional expression, unless the frequent biting of a corner of his score card may be called an exhibition of emotion.

VISIT RIVAL RACETRACK.

OPPONENTS OF WESTERN JOCKEY CLUB AT CRESCENT CITY COURSE.

Edward Corrigan, George B. Cox of Cincinnati, Congressman J. L. Rhinock, and Other Prominent Turfmen Attend New Orleans Meeting—Call Is Friendly and Without Special Incident—Thomas M. Berry, the Veteran Trainer and Owner, Is Dead.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Strong men in the forces opposed to the Western Jockey club paid a visit to the Crescent City Jockey club track this afternoon.

The party consisted of Edward Corrigan, George B. Cox, the prominent Cincinnati politician; Congressman Joseph L. Rhinock, Covington, Ky.; and Samuel L. Heaslip, president of the New Orleans Jockey club. Francis Trevelyan was also one of the party. The visit did not make much turf history and was made more to demonstrate the possibilities of winter racing in New Orleans than anything else, and was entirely friendly.

There was a shift in the telegraphic arrangements at the track, and early arrivals were surprised to see the blue sign of the Western Union company displayed in front of the telegraph office on the grounds. Since the meeting opened, or since the National News company came into being, the Western Union company has been housed in a small cottage a block away from the main entrance of the track. There it handled such newspaper and commercial matter as was carried to it.

Trainer Berry Dead.

Thomas M. Berry, one of the best known trainers on the western turf, died here this morning of pneumonia after an illness of three days. Berry has been a constant attendant at the New Orleans races ever since the Crescent City Jockey club took hold of racing affairs. At one time he was wealthy and had a good stable of horses of his own. Later he trained for R. Fitzgerald of Chicago and Capt. Farrell of New Orleans, among the horses under his charge being Cherry Leaf and Clay Pointer. The body was shipped to Lexington, Ky., tonight.

Filatory, the 2 year old for which Hart Dernham paid a fancy price to R. W. Walden, was one of the stars on today's program and a legitimate favorite at 9 to 10, but he finished third. He was good enough to win, but not under the bungling management of Jockey Gannon. Five of the field of eight finished lapped on each other. Jockey Crimmins having steered Judge Parker through a strip of comparatively dry going on the outside got him home first by a head from Gray Dal.

New Orleans Summaries Feb. 1.

First race, 11-16 mile—Wreath of Ivy, 105 pounds [H. Phillips], 8 to 5, won; Esperance, 100 [Baird], 6 to 2, second; Flora Levy, 105 [Aubuchon], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:11 2-5. Gerda, Hocso, Respon, Olive, Eva Russell, St. Merry Legs, Fickle Saint, and Belle of Milford also ran.

Second race, ½ mile—Judge Parker, 115 pounds [Crimmins], 6 to 1, won; Greydal, 110 [H. Phillips], 7 to 2, second; Filatory, 110 [Gannon], even, third. Time, :53. Little Rose, Tennebone, Show Down, Hassano-Hanna, and Miss Grace Lad ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Lieutenant Rice, 100 pounds [McIntyre], 4 to 5, won; Mr. Jack, 96 [Crimmins], 6 to 1, second; Lilneo, 100 [Bell], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:47 1-5. Hershman, Evaskill, Bishop Weed, Judge Saufley, No Trumper, Mazey Moore, and Norwood Ohio also ran.

Fourth race, 13-16 mile—Lord French, 103 pounds [Robbins], 3 to 1, won; Dusky, 100 [W. Hennessy], 6 to 1, second; Roger Smith, 103 [Dugan], 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:25 1-5. Worthington, Pawtucket, Frank Rice, Yellmantown, and Stolen Moments also ran.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles—Harry New, 89 pounds [Rice], 3 to 1, won; Lady Mistake, 84 [Fleming], 5 to 1, second; Gracious, 84 [Oregar], 6 to 1, third. Time, 2:14 4-5. Colon George, Always Faithful, First One, Soldier of Fortune, Bustler, and Barent ran.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—La Grecque, 105 pounds [Crimmins], 6 to 1, won; Bride, 105 [Austin], 8 to 5, second; Belle Bernard, 105 [Young], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Lady Patricia, Breaker, Mathilde, Titania, and Tamberine II. ran.

SAIS TAKES $1,000 HANDICAP.

Easily Defeats Military Man and Bombardier, Two Candidates for the Burns Event.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Two Burns handicap candidates figured in the $1,000 handicap, and Military Man easily defeated Bombardier. But Sais, who is not entered in the Burns event, beat both of them. Sais and Bombardier raced out in the lead along the back stretch, the former winning easily. Military Man, which was last at the half, came on fast in the last quarter, but could not overtake Sais, who liked the going.

Dainty and Atanius have been declared out of the Burns handicap, as the track is now muddy and cannot be good for next Saturday, even if there should be no more rain. Summaries:

First race, ¾ mile—Grescuk, 108 pounds [Minder], 8 to 1, won; Foxy Grandpa, 108 [Knapp], 8 to 5, second; Detierell, 98 [Chandler], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Chandstor, Masketo, Maxitress, Mr. Dingle, Theodora L., Floriana Belle, Myrtle H., and Libbie Candace also ran.

Second race, 1¼ miles—Modicum, 105 pounds [Foucault], even, won; Glenarvon, 107 [Minder], 6 to 1, second; Erne, 107 [Knapp], 5 to 1, third. Time, 2:07¾. Expedient, Langford James, and Turmeric also ran.

Third race, ¾ mile—Cloche d'Or, 107 pounds [Clark], 5 to 1, won; Yellowstone, 108 [Minder], 6 to 1, second; Cincinnatus, 107 [McBride], even, third. Time, 1:19¾. Haven Run, Tom Slavin, and Mogregor also ran.

Fourth race, 5½ mile and 50 yards, handicap—Sais, 102 pounds [Knapp], 5 to 2, won; Military Man, 108 [Jones], 3 to 1, second; Bombardier, 105 [Minder], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:51½. Soufriere, Ara, Instrument, Red Cross, and Tennyburn ran.

Fifth race, Futurity course—Hipsonax, 115 pounds [Alarie], 5 to 1, won; Dr. Sherman, 105 [Chandler], 6 to 1, second; Reversecence, 101 [Clark], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¼. Revolt, Port Wayne, Emma Raubold, and Virginia Boy also ran.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Transtor, 107 pounds [McBride], 2 to 1, won; Prince Brutus, 107 [Jones], 6 to 5, second; Salable, 107 [Knapp], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¾. Indiatis, Efrodun, St. Denis, Steel Wire, and True Wing also ran.

SUMMARIES OF ASCOT RACES.

First race, ¾ mile—Kilfin King, 108 pounds [Dugan], 8 to 1, won; My Gem, 106 [T. Walsh], 2 to 1, second; Susie Christian, 99 [Kent], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Edinborough, Aminte, Happy Chappy, Mad Lovers, Rinetul, and Yuletide ran.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles—Freelas, 95 pounds [T. Taylor], 4 to 1, won; Varro, 107 [Dugan], 3 to 1, second; Montana Peerless, 106 [Kent], 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:49. Straggler, Headstrong, Little Adele, and Turtle ran.

Third race, Slauson course—Blue Coat, 105 pounds [Fuller], 9 to 5, won; Ralph Reese, 103 [C. Walsh], 3 to 5, second; Sweet Kitty Bellaire, 97 [Dorsey], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¼. Sincerity Belle and Head Dance ran.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles—Water Cure, 108 pounds [Fuller], 8 to 5, won; Blissful, 101 [McDaniel], 4 to 1, second; Ralph Young, 96 [Moriarity], 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:54¾. Briarthorpe and Dude Horn ran.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Delvay, 114 pounds [E. Walsh], 4 to 5, won; Tim Sweeney, 105 [T. Taylor], 3 to 1, second; Oro Vivo, 108 [Kuns], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:13½. Fustian ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Gunflestone, 107 pounds [Kent], 3 to 5, won; Del Coronado, 96 [Drolette], 10 to 1, second; Cotillion, 99 [Miller], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:43½. Milton Young, The Gaddy, and Fair Light ran.

RESULTS AT ESSEX PARK.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 1.—The races at Essex Park were run off on a sloppy track today. The crowd was small. Summary:

First race, ⅞ mile—Agnola, 101 pounds [S. Dickson], 6 to 1, won; Carthage, 98 [Bailey], even, second; Prince Glenn, 98 [Foy], 6 to 1, third. Time, :59⅘. Sorority Shell, Poor Boy, Mary Mac, Colonial Lady, Calabash, and Letty ran.

Second race, ⅞ mile—Clifton Boy, 101 pounds [S. Dickson], 6 to 1, won; Jake Ward, 101 [McLaughlin], 7 to 5, second; Ed Tierny, 100 [A. W. Booker], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:20. Simon Kent, I. Samelson, Rhyl, Second Mate, and Easy Trade also ran.

Third race, 11-16 mile—Borak, 103 pounds [S. Dickson], 9 to 5, won; Black Ca., 105 [Hildebrand], 4 to 1, second; Voltaic, 105 [Macey], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:03⅘. Odelot, Miss Affable, Wood Chin, Orchestra, Prinsessin, Cotta Stone, Aspatia, and Nepenthe also ran.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, handicap—Mamie Worth, 120 pounds [Wonderly], 6 to 1, won; Toscan 121 [Redfern], 6 to 5, second; Rosebes, 120 [Hildebrand], 4 to 5, third. Time, :53. Supreme Court, Act-ne also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Nameoki, 108 pounds [Hildebrand], 9 to 5, won; Celebration, 98 [Foy], 8 to 5, second; Tete Noir, 94 [Goodchild], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:53¾. Waterford, Colonsay, and Annie Chapman also ran.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile—Jos Goss, 106 pounds [A. W. Booker], even, won; Jigger, 106 [Troxler], 4 to 1, second; Bensonhurst, 111 [Fischer], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:21. Benton, Juvenal Maxim, Velasquez, Operator also ran.

O'BRIEN TOO MUCH FOR WILLE.

Chicago Boy Not in as Good Form as in Previous Bout and Loses Six Round Go to Philadelphian.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—John Wille of Chicago did not show the same form against Jack O'Brien tonight that he did on the occasion of their previous meeting, or it may be that O'Brien, reinvigorated by his trip to the Bermudas, was in better form. At any rate, whatever difference there was in the exchanging at the end of the fourth round in the windup at the National Athletic club tonight, was in favor of the local man.

For awhile it looked as though the bout would come to an end at the close of the fourth round. Up to this time O'Brien, resorting to cleverness, footwork, and planting Wille to a stage where the latter did not appear to know whether he was on foot or horseback, had considerably the better of the exchanging. In the mixup almost at the bell O'Brien went to the floor, claiming that he had been hit low, and appealed to Referee McGuigan. The latter, however, started clocking off the seconds, but when he got to four the bell sounded, and O'Brien went to his corner.

After an interval of five minutes the bout was resumed. Wille trying to rush it to a hasty conclusion, and O'Brien meeting him with straight left handed jabs, and getting under or away from his swings. Both staid the limit, but Wille was groggy when the last bell rang.

Declines Match with Nelson.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Billy Nolan made nother attempt yesterday to effect a match between Battling Nelson and Jimmy Britt, but failed. Nelson's manager recited his inducements, but Britt said: "Jimmy won't fight Nelson next month, no matter what your terms are. Jimmy wants you to dispose of Young Corbett, and then he will take on the winner." "I suppose Jimmy wants to fight Jabez White first," remarked Nolan. "That's what he does," assented Britt.

Sayers to Meet Neary.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Maurice Sayers and Charley Neary have signed articles to meet in a six round bout at the Panorama on Feb. 10. The boys agree to weigh 130 pounds at 3 o'clock on the day of battle. Another match made by the Badger Athletic club is that between "Young" O'Leary and Tommy Herman of San Francisco.

Pugilist Ferry Badly Injured.

Allentown, Pa., Feb. 1.—"Kid" Ferry, who was knocked out last night by Jack Blackburn of Philadelphia in the seventh round of a boxing match at the Keystone club, is in a serious condition as a result of the fight. Ferry is still dazed and is under the care of a physician.

Skip Davis' Team Winners.

In a well played match at the Parkside rink yesterday Skip Davis and his men defeated Bendelow's rink by a score of 12 to 10. In the round robin tournament for the Richmond prize Robertson defeated Murray, 17 to 10. The rinks:

J. Morrow,	R. White,
A. Christie,	C. Willard,
W. Brown,	J. Herd,
J. McManus,	W. Yeoman,
J. Davis, skip—12.	T. Bendelow, skip—10.
J. McDonald,	C. Beckwith,
T. Bendelow,	Dr. W. Campbell,
A. C. Shaw,	R. A. Edwards,
C. Murray, skip—7.	D. Robertson, skip—17.

Play for Curling Cup.

In the first match for the February Subscription cup at the Winter club last night Skip Taylor defeated Skip Andrews 14 to 6. Rinks:

J. H. White,	C. C. Strobel,
W. P. Hunt,	G. H. High,
Cyrus Adams,	E. S. Adams,
F. Taylor, skip—14.	S. F. Andrews, skip—6.

Wendell Phillips Five Wins.

The Wendell Phillips High school basketball five defeated the Intermediate five of the Central Y. M. C. A. yesterday by a score of 30 to 16. L. Moyses and Hume were the stars for the high school boys, while Wolfe played well for Central. Lineup:

Wendell Phillips (30).	Intermediates (16).
L. Moyses	Right forward
Hume	Left forward
Tearney	Center
Kerwin	Right guard
Jessup	Left guard

Baskets—Hume (4), L. Moyses (6), Tearney (5), Jessup, Lapham (2), Wolfe (4). Horder. Free throws—Hume, Tearney. Referee—Brown.

Winonas, 53; Lincoln M. E., 26.

The Winona basketball team of the West Side Y. M. C. A. won the first game in the Junior Basketball league series last night, by defeating the Lincoln M. E. five 53 to 26. This is the nineteenth victory of the season for the Winonas.

Fourth Chess Game Is Drawn.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The fourth game between Frank J. Marshall of Brooklyn and L. Janowski of this city in the International chess match resulted in a draw. The present score of the players is: Marshall, 2 games; Janowski, 1. The match continues until eight games are won, draws not being counted.

REIN WINS HARD UPHILL CONTEST.

Defeats Gardner in Seventh Game of National Billiard Tourney.

POGGENBURG GOES EAST.

Champion Is Summoned to New York by Sudden Death of His Mother.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	Pct.	High run.	Best avg.
SIGOURNEY	2	0	1.000	41	8 4-37
CONKLIN	1	0	1.000	66	11 3-27
POGGENBURG	1	0	1.000	79	6 42-43
GARDNER	1	1	.500	59	5 20-35
REIN	1	1	.500	28	6 26-44
NORRIS	1	1	.500	46	5 43-51
STARK	0	1	.000	27	5 10-27
THRESHIE	0	1	.000	20	3 13-50
SCHMITT	0	2	.000	49	5 43-47

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NORRIS	300	THRESHIE	198
SIGOURNEY	300	SCHMITT	280
REIN	300	GARDNER	281

Wilson H. Sigourney of San Francisco, Charles S. Norris of New York, and Edward C. Rein of Chicago won the three games played in the national class A amateur championship tournament at the C. A. A. yesterday.

Norris and Charles Threshie of Boston contested the first game, in which Threshie scored 198 points. Charles S. Schmitt of Racine was Sigourney's opponent in the second game, and he gave the Frisco expert an argument, being beaten only 20 points. The best and most exciting tilt of the tourney was that between Rein and Edward W. Gardner last night. Gardner led by 98 points at the end of the twenty-fourth inning, and twenty innings later was beaten by 19 points.

J. P. Poggenburg, holder of the Class A championship, was compelled to return home yesterday upon receipt of a telegram announcing the sudden death of his mother in New York. He left for the east at noon after informing the tournament committee of his inability to continue playing. There was some talk among the players that he might return before the tournament finished and complete his schedule.

Rein made 16 points in the first inning of the night game to Gardner's 5. His lead was short lived, as Gardner went to the front with a run of 22 in his fourth time up and remained there until the forty-first innings, in which Rein, who had been coming fast, passed him with a run of fourteen, the score then standing Rein 277, Gardner 266.

Uphill Game by Rein.

The easterner picked 13 in his forty-second essay, which again placed him in the lead by two points. Rein failed to count, and then Gardner picked on one difficult carom. The Chicagoan, with a hard draw staring him in the face, adjusted his glasses, chalked his cue, and picked it off, the ivories rolling nicely for a short follow. The last shot gave him perfect position, but after counting 21 he split them out and fell down on a difficult spread draw. Gardner could get but 1, and a short easy follow and a plain carom netted Rein's required two points.

The game during the first half was too lopsided to cause any interest, but the spectators thought they would sit it out to see how many points Gardner would win by. Rein miscued repeatedly and missed comparatively easy shots. The easterner secured a lead of nearly 100 points midway of the game. Rein did not lose his nerve, and by the hardest kind of work slipped in a run of 30 in the thirty-first inning. This run encouraged him, and when six innings later he gathered 18 and followed it with runs of 21 and 28, the last run placing him only six behind Gardner, he was conceded a chance to win. He was liberally applauded after each of these runs.

The score by innings:

Rein—16, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 4, 1, 16, 0, 0, 6, 21, 15, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 12, 0, 9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 30, 2, 8, 0, 0, 4, 18, 21, 28, 3, 14, 0, 21, 2. Total, 300. High runs, 28, 21, 21, 21. Average, 6 36-44.

Gardner—10, 0, 2, 2, 42, 5, 0, 0, 8, 0, 32, 3, 31, 4, 1, 8, 16, 1, 10, 4, 7, 0, 9, 1, 6, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 14, 6, 6, 0, 1, 0, 6, 2, 0, 0, 13, 1, 1. Total, 281. High runs, 42, 32, 22. Average, 5 11-44. Referee, Al Dexter.

Norris Wins from Threshie.

Charles S. Norris and Charles Threshie came together in the fifth game, the first scheduled for yesterday afternoon, and dragged along for fifty-one innings, Norris eventually winning with a neatly compiled run of 37. Threshie managed to gather 198 points. The game after the nineteenth inning was a continual safety play, Threshie receiving the "oil" so strongly that he drew twelve goose eggs in thirteen innings.

Norris started out as if he intended to clean up the Bostonian in a hurry, and was going along at a nine average until his opponent began sewing him up, after which the game became tedious. The winner always maintained a strong lead, but there was no telling when Threshie might get going, so it behooved him to disregard his average. Norris picked up a neat run of 30 in his seventeenth essay, and did not reach double figures again until his thirty-fifth, when he added 19 to his string. He made his best showing in his last inning, in which he played up to his known standard and ran out the game. Threshie, although beaten, played high class billiards in spots, and demonstrated he knew the angle game.

The score by innings:

Norris—0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 10, 8, 18, 0, 2, 8, 28, 1, 5, 36, 0, 30, 7, 3, 0, 4, 0, 0, 6, 4, 4, 5, 2, 0, 5, 0, 2, 1, 0, 19, 6, 10, 7, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 37. Total, 300. High runs, 37, 36, 30. Average, 5 45-51.

Threshie—1, 0, 11, 0, 10, 2, 1, 0, 5, 1, 1, 0, 3, 12, 20, 3, 19, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 12, 5, 2, 0, 0, 8, 18. Total, 198. High runs, 20, 19, 18. Average, 3 48-50. Referee, George Williams.

Second Victory for Sigourney.

The best game of the tourney, thus far, from a contest point of view, was that between Wilson Sigourney, who beat Norris in the opening game, and Charles Schmitt of Racine, the former winning by the close score of 300 to 280. It was either man's game until the Frisco expert cracked out his last point, as Schmitt was always within striking distance.

Sigourney began running into double figures in the fourth inning, in which he clicked off 28, following with bunches of 27, 25, and 10. Schmitt took a hand in the run getting game in the seventh inning, with 24, and added 38 to his string the next time, which placed him only 6 behind his opponent. He followed these runs in the eleventh inning with 49, all nice billiards, missing his fiftieth shot—a follow with a kiss off the cushion—by a small margin. This run gave him a lead of 41, and he remained in front until the twenty-fourth inning, in which Sigourney passed him with a run of 12.

Schmitt Takes the Lead.

The Californian had matters pretty much his own way until the thirty-ninth inning, at the end of which Schmitt, with runs of 38 and 25, cut down his lead of over sixty to one point, and, with a run of 8, he again assumed the lead. This, however, was only shortlived, as Sigourney picked up 19 and 12, making the score 290 to 280 in his favor. Schmitt then drew four zeros and Sigourney gathered enough to give him a hard fought victory. Schmitt played excellent billiards, but appeared nervous at times.

The score by innings:

Sigourney—0, 0, 2, 28, 0, 27, 25, 10, 0, 2, 0, 8, 5, 8, 3, 0, 10, 0, 19, 10, 8, 8, 0, 7, 0, 11, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 12, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2. Total, 300. High runs, 34, 28, 27. Average, 6 18-47.

Schmitt—4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 24, 38, 0, 0, 49, 0, 4, 12, 0, 0, 0, 16, 4, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 10, 1, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 8, 0, 0, 28, 8, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. Total, 280. High runs, 49, 38, 28. Average, 5 45-47. Referee, A. Spellmann.

GAMES IN BOWLING LEAGUES.

Hofmanns Twice Defeat Howards in the Chicago Tourney and Now Lead Bensingers by One Game.

In the Chicago league last night the Hofmanns lost one game to the Howards and went to the front, as the Bensingers, with whom they were tied, lost two to the All Maltz. Brill averaged 207. Two four figure averages were recorded, the Hemmers in the Iroquois league getting 1,001 2-3 and the prolific Chocos 1,013 flat in the Lake View tourney. Scores:

CHICAGO.

Bensingers.	1.	2.	3.	All Maltz.	1.	2.	3.
Woodbury	214	234	194	Birren	178	194	168
Steele	203	177	200	Paetz	146	170	192
Collier	191	176	170	Peth	185	226	169
Fiesner	202	158	167	Wienold	216	171	204
Stolze	183	194	169	Schmidt	197	185	189
Totals	992	939	900	Totals	912	946	920

Hofmanns.	1.	2.	3.	Howards.	1.	2.	3.
Leffingwell	192	181	167	Schulze	180	185	177
Ludwig	163	190	173	Gold	136	156	204
Bernard	120			Gueston	151	191	169
Goodwin		194	183	Howard	175	170	201
Burkhardt	171	179	183	C. H. Wood	187	176	207
Brill	209	200	212				
Totals	855	914	898	Totals	829	878	1018

W. S. BUSINESS MEN'S.

Genevas	1.	2.	3.	Tigers.	1.	2.	3.
P. Schn'ider	188	205	202	A. McIntyre	169	200	254
Carney	203	172	154	Leonard	161	181	212
Peterson	188	223	210	J. McIntyre	141	165	180
Elger	179	201	209	McLaughlin	179	190	168
O. Schn'ider	232	183	169	Hoosier	202	254	214
Totals	988	1004	944	Totals	876	999	1029

IROQUOIS.

Hemmers	1050	979	976	Broadway	790	915	788
Kenwood	853	848	812	Schiller	791	820	820
Herman's	933	895	914	Higgins	920	777	839
Levys	961	836	769	Drexels	822	844	844

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Decrees.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Tuley—6040—Lincheid vs. Morell; dec. and appln.

Judge Dunne—12206—Lancaster vs. Lancaster; dec.—12268—Taylor vs. Taylor; dec.—12206—Cockburn vs. Cockburn; dec.—287853—Grover vs. Grover; dec.—256706—Nash vs. Nash; dec.—11818—Felker vs. Felker; dec.—258006—Manierchat vs. Manierchat; dec.—11776—Kreiter vs. Kreiter; dec.—11067—Dickson vs. Dickson; dec.—11568—Cool vs. Cool; dec.—12153—Raab vs. N. B. U. Co.; dec.—8238—Cobe vs. Forsell; dec. sale.—10880—Green vs. Green; dec.

Judge Honore—257384—Hertz vs. Hertz; dec. div.

Judge Mack—1476—In re appln. of Mahone; dec.

Judge Mack—1514—In re appln. of Earle; dec.—1539—In re appln. of Anderson; dec.

Judge Walker—11011—McDonnell vs. McDonnell; dec. div.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Bishop—232842—Frances Budak vs. city; on findg., $150.

Judge Chytraus—233582—John Zaremba vs. Webster Mfg. Co.; on findg., $1,500; satisfied.—224742—Bennie Wolinsky vs. C. U. T. Co.; on ver., $400; satisfied.—229562—Charles A. Byrd, tr., vs. W. R. Granger; on ver., $25.

Judge Gary—210307—James E. Brown vs. city and So. C. C. Ry. Co.; mo. each deft. for ex. to sustd., suit as to S. C. C. Ry. Co. n. c., with lv. to withdraw appl. bond; on findg., $879.

Judge Healy—225943—Marcus C. Isaacs vs. Montefiore M. Jacoba; on ver., $270.—225186—Wm. P. Mines vs. Francis Beidler & Co., on findg., $400; satisfied.

CIRCUIT COURT

Judge Clifford—258896—Painter-Tobey-Jones Co. vs. Henry H. De Pew; by deft., $1,6 2 22.—245238—Sophie Seipp vs. city; on ver., $145.—227816—Rafolo Mauro vs. Wis. C. Ry. Co.; same, $250; satisfied.

Court Calls for Today.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Law trial calendar, 5983, 5435, 5526, 6062, 6083, 6062, 6100, 6103, 6082, 6110, 6120, 5413, 14410, 5527, 5570, 5775, 5580, 6037, 6040, 6049, 6078, 6126, 6152, 6148, 6151, 6156, 5160, 5165, 5166, 5175, 6180, 6183, 6184, 6185, 6193, 6195, 6208, 6210, 6215, 6219, 5745.

Judge Brentano—Chancery calendar, 1385, 3358, 4409, 4119, 4027. 4:30 p. m., people ex rel. West vs. O'Neill.

Judge Kavanagh—Chancery calendar, 742, 5630, 5638, 5112, 5476, 4716.

Judge Bishop—City calendar, 2109, 1196, 1684, 1905, 2103, 2234, 2200, 5043. On trial, 2182.

Judge Chetlain—Set cases, 5254, 5260, 3131, 3894, 5709, 13747, 5277. Assigned cases.

Judge Chytraus—Law motions of course and law contested motions, 4184, 5671, 5473, 6347, 6357, 6374, 6362, 6406, 6421, 6433, 6443, 6445, 6447, 6450, 6465, 6477, 6485, 6488, 6523, 6525. On trial, 13718.

Judge Dupuy—Assigned cases. On trial, 5308.

Judge Gary—Assigned cases. On trial, 1254.

Judge Healy—Assigned cases. On trial, 5617.

Judge Wright—Assigned cases.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Law trial calendar, 8872, 9378, 9889, 9406, 9419½, 9429, 8823, 9084, 9127, 8935, 9269, 9204.

Judge Tuley—Chancery calendar, 5047, 76842, 1040, 873. On hearing, 9269.

Judge Dunne—Chancery calendar, 987, 1430, 7556, 7310, 9052, 11902, 229844, 11974, 9538, 11227, 11093.

Judge Abbott—City calendar, 5022, 5036, 5023, 5978, 5956, 6007, 6008, 6018, 6022, 6026, 6027, 5827, 5779, 5794, 5024. On trial, 5916.

Judge Clifford—Law motions of course; law contested motions, 2364, 24616, 25857, 26405, 27610, 228137, 11079, 5927.

Judge Gibbons—Set case, 8845.—Assigned cases.

Judge Hore—Assigned cases.

Judge Honoré—Assigned cases.

Judge Mack—Set case, 3620.—Hogberg vs. city.—Assigned cases.

Judge Walker—Set case, 26150.—Assigned cases. On trial, 9344.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Carter—City spels., 29374.

Judge Gemmill—City spels., 21382, 21249, 21306, 21463, 21505, 20964, 21581.

PROBATE COURT.

Judge Cutting—9:30 a. m.—Set case, Clinton Rhodes, 10 a. m.—Options, 10:30 a. m.—Set cases, estates of Irving Pearce, Abra Ilse, Walter G. Kraft, Geo. Keller, Peter

BASEBALL MEN TO CONFER HERE.

Presidents Johnson and Pulliam to Discuss Their Schedules Today.

COMMISSION MAY MEET.

Hermann Is Asked to Call Session to Decide the Taylor Case This Week.

President Pulliam of the National league is expected here today for a final conference with President Johnson of the American league on the matter of playing schedules, and it is possible that a meeting of the national commission may be held here this week to act upon the Chicago end of the famous Jack Taylor case.

When Ban Johnson left New York, Pulliam was not wholly satisfied with the National league's schedule as it was then blocked out and suggested a later conference after he had had time to go over it carefully. Yesterday the American league executive received word from Pulliam that he would be here today to see if a few changes for the better could not be made in both drafts.

President Johnson at once wired Chairman Hermann of the national commission asking if it would not be possible for him to call the commission meeting here at once to take action on the Taylor case while President Pulliam is in the west.

"The time allowed Mr. Hart to present any evidence he desired in the Taylor case has expired, I believe," said President Johnson yesterday, "and as that is all the case has been delayed for, Mr. Hermann will doubtless be willing to take advantage of Mr. Pulliam's visit here to close the matter up. As Mr. Hermann has said, there are now two Taylor cases, and the national commission has to do only with the one involving the post-season series here in 1903. The Pittsburg case belongs to the National league to deal with and a special meeting for that purpose has been called just in advance of their schedule meeting in New York.

"I have not decided when to call the American league schedule meeting, but will probably know today after I hear from one or two club owners as to the time that will best suit them."

President W. H. Yawkey of the Detroit club was in the city and called at American league headquarters for a conference. He is on his way to British Columbia to look after his extensive interests there, and expects to be away until the latter part of the month, consequently will not be able to attend the schedule meeting personally. He was highly enthusiastic over the team which Manager Armour has secured to represent Detroit next season.

Manager Stahl of the Washington club was another visitor at President Johnson's office, and talked over the season's outlook for some time. He does not expect to go to Washington until March 10 or so, when the senators will congregate for spring training.

Secretary Reeves of the Philadelphia National league club was in the city and called on President Hart for a social chat.

CONVICT MAGNATE OF BRIBERY.

Charles S. Havenor, Former Owner of Milwaukee Club, Found Guilty of Accepting $200 in 1896.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Charles S. Havenor, former alderman and owner of the Milwaukee baseball team, and a leading magnate of the American association, was convicted tonight of accepting a $200 bribe while he was in the council in 1896. He has not yet been sentenced, but was released on $8,000 bonds.

Roach Signs with Seattle Club.

"Hal" Roach, the Chicago pitcher who was fined from reservation to the Butte club on appeal to the national commission, has signed a contract with the Seattle club of the Pacific Coast league and will leave to join the team on March 1. The Butte club attempted to hold Roach, in spite of a "nuisance" contract, and the minor league board clashed with the national commission over the case, strained relations existing for a time. It was not until the Cincinnati meeting of the commission last month that the minors finally accepted the commission's ruling and freed Roach.

Pulliam Stops at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 1.—President Pulliam of the National league arrived from New York today, on his way to Chicago. He refused to discuss the report that the names of prominent Pittsburgers are mentioned in the evidence in the Taylor case. He said that case would have been disposed of at the annual meeting of the National league in New York last December, if President Robison had been present. Illness of a member of his family kept the St. Louis magnate in Cleveland.

MAY PLAY DARTMOUTH ELEVEN.

Michigan Said to Be Looking to New Hampshire College for an Eastern Football Game.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—There is a strong possibility of a football match between Dartmouth and the University of Michigan next fall, with the possibility of dual relations being continued permanently, if the first season proves satisfactory.

Dartmouth, it is reported, may have some difficulty in arranging another game with Harvard and Yale has refused to play the New Hampshire men on much the same grounds that Dartmouth has become so strong that Yale would only schedule a game with it as a championship event, and three championship games are too much for one season.

Coach Yost of Michigan, while here, has been sounding Dartmouth men, and the feeling is favorable toward a game between the two colleges. Rumor has it that one of Yost's purposes in coming to Boston was to arrange the preliminaries, although he maintains that he was only here to visit friends.

WISCONSIN BASEBALL DATES.

Badger Schedule Includes Four Games Each with Chicago, Michigan, Illinois, and Beloit Teams.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Graduate Manager Downer of the University of Wisconsin announced the baseball schedule for the coming season. Only three games are to be played with teams outside of the big nine. Four games will be played with Chicago, Michigan, Illinois, and Beloit. The dates:

April 17, Michigan at Madison; April 19, Michigan at Madison; April 22, Illinois at Madison; April 26, Beloit at Madison; April 29, Chicago at Madison; May 1, Notre Dame at Madison; May 3, Illinois at Madison; May 6, Chicago at Madison; May 10, Beloit at Beloit; May 11, Michigan Agricultural college at Lansing; May 12, Michigan at Ann Arbor; May 13, Michigan at Ann Arbor; May 15, Chicago at Chicago; May 18, Notre Dame at South Bend; May 19, Purdue at Lafayette; May 20, Illinois at Champaign; May 24, Beloit at Madison; May 27, Illinois at Champaign; May 29, Chicago at Chicago; May 30, Beloit at Beloit.

Yale Will Not Play Michigan.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—"There is no chance of a Yale-Michigan football game next fall," said Capt. Tom Shevlin of the Yale eleven today. "We shall do all we can to try to beat Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and West Point the last month of the season." Yale and Columbia are corresponding over the scheme of playing their annual game on election day in New York this year, but the Yale faculty does not regard the proposition with high favor.

Challenge for Power Boat Trophy.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The Thousand Islands Yacht club has challenged the Chippewa Yacht club for the American Power Boat Association trophy, which is open to international competition, naming as the challenger Standard, owned by Price McKenna of Cleveland, O. The trophy will be defended by Vingt-et-Un, owned by Willis Sharp Kilmer of Binghamton, which won it from the Columbia Yacht club, New York, last September. A thirty mile contest is being laid out on the St. Lawrence for the race, which is to occur on Aug. 24, 25, and 26.

Calumet, 6; Canadian Soo, 4.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Calumet won from Canadian Soo in international league hockey here tonight by the score of 6 to 4. The game was one of the fastest and most evenly played of the season.

MATCH HAS A POOR YEAR.

SURPLUS AFTER DIVIDENDS ARE PAID IS ONLY $153,369.

This Sum Is Charged Off for Depreciation—Net Earnings of Company Show Steady Decline Since 1901—Annual Meeting of the Knickerbocker Ice Company Is Held—More than $9,000,000 Gold Engaged for Export—General Financial News.

Net earnings of the Diamond Match company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1904, were the poorest since 1901. In fact, there has been a steady annual decrease since that date. For 1901 the net earnings were $2,021,072; for 1904 they were $1,653,369.

The surplus after dividends in 1904 was only $153,369, and this was charged off for depreciation. There isn't much about the figures that can be considered favorable in connection with the earnings of the previous years. Last year at the annual meeting President Barber said the falling off then was due to increased cost of labor and materials without a corresponding advance in the price of matches. In 1902 the falling off compared with the previous year was explained by the inclement weather which interfered with manufacturing processes.

But whatever the explanations given, the company seems to be traveling its old gait of gradually decreasing earnings because of competition, a final rounding up of competitors, an increase in capital stock, and a raise in prices.

Comparative figures follow:

	Dec. 31, 1904.	Dec. 31, 1903.	Dec. 31, 1902.
Net profits	$1,653,369	$1,824,089	$1,957,074
Dividend	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Surplus	$ 153,369	$ 324,089	$ 457,074
Brought forward	1,000,000	2,194,593	1,736,919
Totals	$1,153,369	$2,518,682	$2,194,593
Charged off	153,369	1,518,682	
Carried for'd	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,194,593

The balance sheet shows quick assets of $3,385,095, against $4,445,786 the previous year, a decrease of $1,060,691.

Meanwhile current liabilities for the year were $865,322, against $1,009,117, or a decrease in current liabilities of $183,795, against a decrease in assets of $1,060,691. The figures:

ASSETS.	1904.	1903.
Real estate, factories, machinery, tools, teams, furniture, fixtures, etc.	$12,337,747	$11,262,734
Matches	660,396	570,709
Lumber	1,436,180	1,457,180
Pine stumpage	1,062,400	1,350,000
Coal	36,172	8,743
Misc. mdse. and raw materials	441,233	520,462
Accounts receivable	1,185,738	1,565,812
Bills receivable	97,500	150,000
Cash	342,962	444,426
Totals	$16,865,332	$16,999,117

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$15,000,000	$15,000,000
Accounts payable	465,322	949,117
Bills payable	400,000	350,000
Surplus and profits	1,000,000	1,000,000
Totals	$16,865,332	$16,999,117

President Barber's Remarks.

In his annual statement to the shareholders President Barber said, among other things:

"In entering upon the twenty-fifth year of the existence of the Diamond Match company you are to be congratulated upon the soundness of its condition and the strength of its position; few companies can point to so long and uninterrupted a record of prosperity, or can, with a feeling of security, as confidently look to the future.

"While your profits for the year 1904 were less than for the preceding year, the decrease is more apparent than real, as it is represented largely by the wiping off and charging against this year's profits before the annual statement was prepared book values incident to closing up our lumber business in Michigan. Our profits growing out of the manufacture and sale of matches were, in point of fact, appreciably larger than in the preceding year, our sales have exceeded the sales of 1903 by an amount equal to more than one-third of the total consumption of matches in the year 1881—the year that your company was formed; hence the volume of our business has shown an increase greatly beyond that due to the normal growth of the country.

"Substantial advances have likewise been made in the manufacture of matches and boxes of other styles used in this country.

President Takes Hopeful View.

"Our operations in California are in a most healthy condition, and while not under full headway, we are, nevertheless, doing a large business, and expect this year to reap substantial profits. The Bryant & May company, limited, of England, are jointly interested with us in this enterprise, and through our controlling interests in that company, we have a further interest in the profits accruing to them in California.

"We have over 80,000 acres of valuable timber lands that promise, by a system of timber culture, which we propose establishing, to give us an almost perpetual supply of lumber for our foreign and domestic factories.

"Physically your various plants have been maintained at a high standard; your organization was never stronger, nor more harmonious, and all in all the condition of your company was never better, nor its prospects brighter."

President Barber suggested to the meeting of shareholders that owing to the attitude of the state taxing authorities the Diamond Match company should cease to make public statements. It has for some time been Mr. Barber's notion that the Match company should follow the policy of the American Sugar Refining company, and impart as little information to the general public as possible. The shareholders, however, did not agree with this idea yesterday, and the matter was dropped.

Directors and Officers.

Owing to the death of George T. Smith and Archibald G. Lindsay, Russell Hawkins and Edward R. Stettinius were elected members of the board to fill the vacancies. The full roster follows: O. C. Barber, James Hopkins, J. K. Robinson, W. M. Graves, Russell Hawkins, C. H. Palmer, and Edward R. Stettinius.

The directors chose the following officers:

President—O. C. Barber.
First vice president—James Hopkins.
Second vice president—Edward R. Stettinius.
Treasurer—J. K. Robinson.
Auditor—H. C. Crane.
Assistant auditor—F. Armbruster.
Secretary—W. C. Pinoley.
General manager—W. M. Graves.
Assistant general manager—Russell Hawkins.
Assistant secretaries—John Moravs, Howard F. Holman.

Knickerbocker Ice Annual.

The annual meeting of the Knickerbocker Ice company was held yesterday. There was some falling off in the business for reasons explained by President Field in his remarks to shareholders. Following are the financial statements:

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

	1904.	1903.
Previous surplus	$ 527,468	$ 416,532
Earnings added to surplus	354,028	390,283
Bond interest	97,080	99,601
Dividend 6 per cent on preferred stock	179,754	179,748
Deducted from surplus	276,945	
Net addition to surplus	107,084	110,936
Surplus	$ 635,153	$ 527,468

BALANCE SHEET.

Assets—	Dec. 31, '04.	Dec. 31, '03.
Plant	$ 5,416,583	$ 5,283,777
Bonds in treasury	279,000	280,000
Inventories	257,018	158,604
Cash	48,620	63,561
Notes receivable	8,588	10,257
Accounts receivable	265,217	308,501
Ice harvest	61,349	108,321
Totals	$10,297,047	$10,172,436
Liabilities—		
Common stock	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000
Preferred stock	3,000,000	3,000,000
Bonds	2,216,000	2,217,000
Notes payable	296,831	245,000
Accounts payable	80,115	81,221
Pay rolls	98,205	60,844
Interest accrued and coupons not presented	34,741	34,402
Surplus	635,152	527,468
Totals	$10,297,047	$10,172,436

President Field's Statement.

President Field said, among other things:

"Special mention was made in the annual reports of the company for the years 1902 and 1903 of the exceeding cold weather during each year, but it remained for the year 1904 to make another record for cold weather that exceeded its predecessors, which naturally decreased the sales of ice to a considerable extent.

"The storing of an extra amount of ice last winter, on account of its superior quality, was justified from the fact that this company now has 400,000 tons of it on hand, and at this time it would seem to be the only ice on the market suitable for domestic purposes, as the crop of this year is of inferior quality, all containing more or less dirt and cinders, the result of frequent thaws.

"The company therefore anticipates a large increase in the sales of ice to the family trade by its wagons, and by small dealers who purchase their supply from it.

"For the purpose of extending the business of the company four new distributing depots have been established, including real estate, side tracks, offices, stables, etc.

"The properties of the Northern Lakes Ice company, consisting of icehouses with a storage capacity of 53,000 tons, with the necessary real estate, side tracks, ice privileges, and other facilities, were purchased during the year. To effect economy in the transporting of ice from the artificial ice plant to the city distributing depots twelve special forty tons capacity refrigerator cars were purchased. The expenditures for these new acquisitions and improvements have resulted in an increase of the plant account and of notes payable, payment of the latter being distributed over a period of the next nine years.

"There have been deducted from the earnings of this year $22,654.30 to cover losses by fire.

"There is no bank indebtedness, nor any floating debt other than the current accounts payable. The advance sales of building material and sand are already quite large, and therefore the coming year, with seasonable weather, should be a prosperous one.

"From the earnings of the company the twelfth and the thirteenth consecutive dividends of 3 per cent each on the preferred stocks have been paid during the year, and after the payment of these there remains a surplus of $107,084.87, which is equivalent to a little more than 2¼ per cent on the common stock of the company. This amount, however, has been carried to surplus account, making the total surplus $635,153.19 on Dec. 31, 1904."

The annual meeting was adjourned without the election of directors until Feb. 11.

Gold Exports.

Gold exports in large volume were announced yesterday, a total of over $9,000,000 being engaged for shipment, practically all to Paris. Of the total amount $680,000 is in gold bars, the remainder gold coin. The shippers are:

Lazard Freres	$2,430,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	2,000,000
National City bank	1,500,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,000,000
Baring, Magoun & Co.	700,000
Royal Bank of Canada	1,000,000
Tradesmen's National of Philadelphia	500,000
Total	$9,130,000

Good Railway Earnings.

The December gross of the Illinois Central shows an increase of 13 per cent. The operating ratio for the month was 63.77 per cent against 70.18 per cent the previous year. Net increased 45.2 per cent.

The Denver and Rio Grande also made a good exhibit with an increase of 17 per cent in gross. The "Soo" had a gain in gross for the month of 38.3 per cent. Following are the figures:

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	Earnings.	Increase.
December, gross	$ 4,493,102	$ 686,958
Expenses, taxes	2,865,532	196,829
Net	1,627,551	560,127
For six months—		
Gross	$25,870,603	$1,838,221
Expenses	17,085,000	*584,647
Net	8,784,703	2,422,868

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

Including Rio Grande Western—		
December, gross	$ 1,447,717	$ 200,829
Operating expenses	860,612	139,907
Net	587,105	60,922
Other income	9,018	452
Total income	596,123	70,357
Charges	346,448	13,824
Renewal fund	10,000	
Surplus	239,675	56,953
From July 1—		
Gross	$ 8,962,116	$ *5,961
Operating expenses	5,199,085	*244,430
Net	3,782,431	238,474
Other income	71,478	47,746
Total income	3,853,909	290,725
Charges	2,076,874	78,142
Renewal fund	40,000	
Dividends	1,110,000	
Surplus	607,035	192,583

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL AND SAULT STE. MARIE.

December, gross	$ 735,760	$ 205,778
Operating expenses	372,735	97,643
Net	363,025	156,135
From July 1—		
Gross	$ 4,639,696	$ 604,878
Operating expenses	175,856	268,166
Net	2,464,340	336,712

*Decrease.

New York Curb Transactions.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Can	500	10¼	10¼	10	10
Do pfd	200	61	61½	61	61¼
Beth. Steel	1,000	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
Do pfd	1,100	33¾	35¼	33¾	35¼
B. C. Copper	2,900	3	3	2¾	2¾
G. Copper	3,300	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼
G. Gold	800	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Int. Marine	1,800	11	11	11¼	10¾
Do pfd	1,000	35¼	35¾	35	35¼
Interboro	1,700	20¾	20¾	19¾	20
Nor. Sec.	12,400	149	149	147	147
Standard Oil	900	19¼	19¼	19	19
Do pfd	400	98	98	97¾	97¾
Standard Oil	55	640	642	640	640
Tenn. Copper	100	33½	33½	33½	33½
U. S. Lea., w. i.	600	44¼	45	44	44¾
Do w. i. pfd	1,200	94½	95	94	95

BONDS.

$50000 U. S. Leather 6s, w. i.					42¾@43
65000 Wabash P. T. 2d 4s					42¾@43

CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Writing Paper	4½	5
Do pfd	23½	24½
Bay State Gas	⅞	1
Compressed Air	¾	⅞
Electric Boat	38	40
Do pfd	75	80
Electro Pneumatic	½	
Electric Vehicle	14½	16
Do pfd	33	35
Havana Tobacco	33	35
Do pfd	42	45
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1⅝
Montreal and Boston	1⅝	1 7-16
N. Y. El. Veh. Trans.	81½	82
Otis Elevator	43½	44
Do pfd	102	104
Pittsburg and Bessemer	32	38
Do pfd	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pfd	108	110
Coupler	26	35
Do pfd	120	135
K. C. Light	32	35
Do pfd	85	84

Foreign Exchange.

Light offerings with heavy inquiries caused another advance in sterling yesterday, and 4.8810 (New York funds) was being bid for checks for next Tuesday's steamer at the close. Actual rates follow:

Bankers' 60 days	4.85¾@4.85⅞
Bankers' sight	4.88⅛@4.88⅜
Cable transfers	4.88⅝@4.88⅞
Documents for payment	4.85¾@4.86
60 days on bankers	4.84¼@4.84½
Commercial sight	4.87¾@4.88

Continentals—France were a shade stronger; marks and guilders inactive. Bankers' sight francs closed at 5.15@5.15 plus 1-32; marks, 95⅝ plus 1-32@95 7-16; guilders, 40⅝ plus 1-16@40 7-16.

Following were the posted rates of the leading drawers of foreign exchange:

Sterling	4.88½
Paris, francs	5.14⅝
Berlin, reichsmarks	95⅝
Amsterdam, florins	40⅝
Zurich, francs	5.15⅛
Antwerp, francs	5.15⅛
Genoa, lire	5.15⅛
Stockholm, kroners	27.00
St. Petersburg, rubles	51.90
Vienna, kronen	20.40

Dividends Declared.

The directors of the Diamond Match company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable March 15. Books close Feb. 28, reopen March 16.

The Butte Electric Power company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent on preferred stock for the current year, payable in quarterly payments of 1¼ per cent on the first days of February, May, August, and November. The first payment on this dividend was made yesterday and checks were sent to stockholders.

The Baltimore and Ohio railway company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent each on preferred and common stock, payable March 1. Books close Feb. 14 and reopen March 1.

The United States Steel preferred dividend is payable Feb. 28. Books close Feb. 7 and reopen March 1.

General Financial News.

Stockholders of the Norfolk and Southern will hold their annual meeting March 2. Books close Feb. 25 and reopen March 3.

There is pronounced gossip in New York to the effect that Wisconsin Central preferred stock will be placed on a dividend basis some time in the next two months.

It was authoritatively announced yesterday that the $5,000,000 notes of the New York Central which fall due this month have already been financed, the money for their payment being in bank.

The General Chemical company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 reports a surplus over all charges exclusive of new construction of $428,130, as against $582 the previous year. No dividends were paid on the common stock in 1904, as against $370,515 in 1903.

Information comes from Philadelphia to the effect that directors of the Norfolk and Western are practically decided to place the common stock on a 4 per cent dividend basis when they meet in May to act on the semi-annual dividend.

January "L" Traffic.

Local elevated traffic for January shows the Northwestern elevated still leading in percentage of gain. The south side L had a relatively poor month, while the Metropolitan shows a gain over last year. Following are the figures:

METROPOLITAN.

	1905.	1904.	Inc.	Pct.
January	116,018	112,413	3,960	3.36

SOUTH SIDE.

January	84,659	87,901	*2,942	*3.35

NORTHWESTERN.

January	73,728	70,204	3,524	5.03

*Decrease.

Glucose Common.

It was reported yesterday that the Glucose Sugar Refining company had mailed checks for a 1 per cent dividend on the common stock of the company. Until last July dividends were being paid at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. The July disbursement was suspended, as was also that of October. The present dividend, if the regular quarterly one, was due the first of the month.

Southern Pacific Refunding.

The refunding plan of the Southern Pacific will, according to authoritative information, be announced within three or four weeks.

Chicago Stocks.

A Chicago stock exchange membership sold yesterday at $1,100. The last previous sale of a membership was at $1,150.

Diamond Match stock was the feature of the local exchange, selling down to 134½, but recovering to 135½ at the close. The selling was credited to Granger Farwell & Co. It now appears that the weakness in the stock in the last two days has been largely due to the falling off in the company's business.

Pneumatic Tool bonds were again in good demand and firm. The movement of the stock and bonds would indicate that a resumption of dividends is under contemplation. The company might be able to pay at the rate of 4 per cent.

The following were the sales on the Chicago stock exchange yesterday:

	Shares.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	125	10¾	10¾	10	10¾
Do pfd	210	61¼	61¾	61	61¾
Chi. City Ry	400	198¾	199	198¼	198¾
Chicago Edison	247	153	153	153	153
Chi. Pneu. Tool	400	34¾	35	34¾	34¾
Chi. Title & Trust	78	104½	104½	104½	104½
Chi. Un. Traction	50	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Diamond Match	640	135	135½	134¾	135¼
Illinois Brick	710	11	11¼	11	11
Do pfd	160	66¾	67¾	66¼	67¼
Met. Elevated	200	23	23	23	23
Do pfd	200	63¾	64	63½	64
National Biscuit	265	95	95	94¾	95
Do pfd	170	119¾	119½	119	119¾
National Carbon	295	42	43¼	42	42¾
Do pfd	214	115	115	115	115
North Chicago	400	87	87	87	87
N. W. Elevated	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Swift & Co	50	134½	134½	134½	134½
Swift & Co	145	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
West Chicago	61	69	69	68	68

BONDS.

$ 7000 Chi. Edi. 5s	104¾	4000 S. S. L. 4½s	103¾
5000 do	104¾	3000 Ogden Gas	89½
29000 Chi. F. 5s	91¾	20000 do 5s	89¾
12000 do	91	7000 do	89
5000 do Elec. 5s	101¼	21000 W. C. con. 5s	89½
1000 Met. El. 4s	86	2000 do 5s	90
6000 Met. El. 4s	86¼	10000 do	89¾

Clearings in Chicago yesterday were $33,119,782, and a week ago $28,701,355.

New York exchange sold yesterday in Chicago at 25c premium.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Trinity once more was the particular feature of the Boston board. Thousands of shares were traded in, but the net change in price did not amount to much, although once it went to 13¾. Other coppers did not do much. American Woolen common and preferred do much.

	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Adventure	250	7	7	7	7
Allouez	300	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Amal. Copper	4,700	115¾	118	115¾	117¾
Atlantic	280	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Bingham	50	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Boston	1,000	7	7	7	7
Con. Mer	275	37	38	37	38
Calumet	5	680	680	680	680
Centennial	300	18½	18½	18	18
Cop. Range	1,000	69¼	69¼	68	68
Dom. Cop.	150	65	65	64	64
Daly West	250	15½	15½	15½	15½
Greene	800	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾
Granby	2,200	37	37¾	37	37¾
Guanajuato	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Isle Royale	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Kearsarge	25	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Mich.	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
McCoke	450	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Mohawk	10	53	53	53	53
Old Dom	100	29¾	30	29¾	30
Osceola	75	86	86	85	85
Parrott	150	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Quincy	25	110	110	110	110
Shannon	600	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Tamarack	100	125	125	125	125
Trinity	42,791	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
U. S. Mining	700	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼
Utah	500	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
U. S. Oil	500	10	10	10	10
Victoria	500	7	7	7	7
Winona	75	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Wolverine	15	108	108	108	108
Am. Agr.	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do pfd	100	88	88	88	88
Am. Pneu	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Am. Tel. & Tel	700	145½	146	145	146
Am. Woolen	3,700	27¾	28	27¾	28
Do pfd	1,200	97	98	97	98
Edison	9	250½	250½	250½	250½
Mass Gas	10	88¾	89	88¾	89
Do pfd	275	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
R. & A.	35	226½	226½	226½	226½
Stone & Webster	175	155¾	156	155¾	156
R. & M.	85	176	176	176	176
Mass Elec	270	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Do pfd	200	60	60	60	60
Un. Fruit	300	105¼	106	105	106¼
Un. Shoe	1,400	73	73¾	73	73¼
Do pfd	41	94	94	94	94
Chi. Junct pfd	80	130	130	130	130
Swift	15	110¼	110¾	110	110

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The rates for money were easier in the market today. The joint stock banks were free lenders, and, besides, $27,500,000 was set free by various interest and dividend distributions. On the stock exchange dealings were restricted to gilt edged securities in spite of the gold influx, but business improved later. Consols were steadily supported. Americans opened steady at parity and hardened generally. The most active section of the market was United States Steel, which was firm. New York Central was strong. Arbitrage houses bought Illinois Central. The market closed quiet and below the best quotations of the day. Foreigners were quiet. Imperial Japanese government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 101. Mexican rails spurted as a result of excellent traffic reports.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Prices on the bourse today were unchanged.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Business on the bourse today opened firm, but weakened on a rumored extensive Russian defeat in the far east. At the close the market was heavy. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 89.75 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 100.00.

Closing quotations of American securities in London:

	Tuesday, 4 p. m.	Wednesday, 4 p. m.	Tuesday's close. N. Y.	N. Y.
Atchison	90¾	90¾	88½	88½
Do pfd	104	103¾	101¼	101¼
Balt. & Ohio	107	106¾	104¾	104¾
Can. Pacific	136½	137	135¾	135¾
Ches. & Ohio	51¾	51¾	50¼	49¾
Chi. Gt. Western	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
C., M. & St. Paul	181	181¾	177¾	177¾
Den. & Rio Grande	32¾	33	32¾	32
Erie	26¾	26¾	25¾	25¾
Do 1st pfd	52¾	51¾	50¾	49¾
Do 2d pfd	38¼	37¾	36¾	36¾
Illinois Central	159	160½	156¾	156¾
Louis. & Nashville	140¾	141¾	138¾	138
M., K. & T.	33¾	33¾	32	32
N. Y. Central	150¾	151¾	148	148
Nor. & West	80¾	81¾	79¼	79¾
Ont. & West	45¾	45¾	44¼	44¾
Pennsylvania	70	70¼	68¾	68¾
Reading	44¾	45¾	88½	88½
Do 1st pfd	47	47	91¾	92
Do 2d pfd	44½	44½	86¾	
Southern Ry	34¾	35¼	34¾	34½
Do pfd	96	96¾	97¼	
Southern Pacific	68	68	66¼	66¼
Union Pacific	125¾	124¾	121¾	122¾
Do pfd	100	100	97¾	97¾
U. S. Steel	31¼	31¼	30¾	30¾
Do pfd	96¾	97	94¾	95¾
Wabash	22¼	22½	22	21¾
Do pfd	45	44½	43¾	43¾

Consols, 89 13-16. New York equivalent 89 3-16.

EGGS MOVE UP TWO CENTS.

An advance of 2c in eggs and of ½c in fancy butter were the important changes in produce markets yesterday. The egg receipts have failed to increase in spite of the high price, and dealers are beginning to fear real scarcity in the producing sections. There is a good local consumptive demand, with buyers cautious, however, because of the recent erratic moves of the market.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, extra fine, 30 per cent fresh	32c	Butter, creamery, extras	29½c
Do prime firsts	30c	Firsts	28@29c
Do at mark, general receipts, cases included	28@29c	Seconds	26@27c
Packing stock	25c	Dairies, Cooley's	24c
Do shipping	22@23c	Packing stock	23½@24c
		Cheese, twins	14@14½c

FRUITS.

Oranges, box	$1.75@2.75	Pears, per bbl	$1.00@1.75
Grape fruit	$2.25@3.50	Bananas, per bunch	50c@$1.75
Apples, 1 bu	75c@$1.75	Lemons, box	$1.75@2.75
Do bbls	$1.25@3.00	Pineapples	
Cranberries, per bbl	$5.00@8.00	Cocoanuts, per doz	$1.00@2.00

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live turkeys	14@15c	Dressed chickens	11@12c
Live chickens	11¼c	Dressed turkeys	18c
Spring	11¼c	Spring, per doz	36c@$1.50
Live ducks	12@13c	Plover, golden	$1.40
Live geese, per doz	$5.00@6.00	Teal	$1.00
Capons	12@13c	Rabbits, small	$1.00

VEGETABLES.

Beets, new, per bu	$3.00@4.00	Lettuce, he

LATE BREAK IN WHEAT.

MARKET SLIDES OFF QUICKLY AT THE CLOSE.

Some Firmness Early on Claims of Small Country Elevator Stocks in Northwest, but Late Claims of Poor Flour Demand and Important Selling on the Bulge Change the Tone—Corn Longs Liquidate, Fearing Heavy Receipts—Oats Are Weak.

With no lack of bullish news and views concerning the alleged exhaustion of supplies of wheat in the country, there was, nevertheless, a marked disposition to take profits on long wheat, and the market, after scoring an advance of ¼c early in May delivery to the high point of the day before, raised buck ½c under selling by northwestern houses, and in the last half hour broke ¾c more on a rush of local selling, closing practically on the bottom at a net loss of ⅝c for the day. The range was from $1.17¼ to $1.18¾, the close at the latter price bid. July lost ¼c to 90c and September ⅝c to 93c.

The market held for most of the session around $1.18¾, making small rallies from that point on buying by brokers believed to represent the Wall street bull clique. But these orders gave out finally and pit traders who had loaded up around that level in the expectation there would be a sharp rally in the last hour on Wall street buying, as there had been on Monday and Tuesday, were grievously disappointed, their rush to sell largely responsible for the extent of the break.

The late decline was started by selling by Pringle-Fitch-Rankin, a house which has traded more or less for the eastern bull contingent, but their selling was believed to be for other longs, probably some big local operators. The same house had sold "puts" on 500,000 bu or more wheat at Milwaukee at $1.18¾, and "put" the wheat at the close, a transaction which tended to accentuate the local bearish feeling. The market opened steady in spite of the failure of Liverpool to follow the gain of Tuesday here, that market unchanged to ¼d higher, advancing ¼c, mainly on buying by Champlin brokers.

Northwest Sells Here.

The advance was met by selling by commission houses with northwestern connections, Shearson-Hammill, Logan-Bryan, Daggett, and by Peavey, Kneeland-Clement-Curtis were sellers also. Ware-Leland were good sellers on the late decline. The commission buying was led by Love, Bartlett-Frazier, Bartrell, and Tracy. Milmine-Bodman were liberal sellers of July. There was a scattered demand by commission houses on the late break on resting orders and some buying against privileges.

The strong tone of the fore part of the session was fed by reports of small stocks in country elevators in the northwest, 528 houses said to contain only 1,500,000 bu, these also said to be the smallest stocks in twenty years. Farmers' deliveries were said to be small, and because of the cutting down of country elevator stocks it was predicted Minneapolis receipts would soon be under 200 cars daily. There were 228 there yesterday, compared with 170 a year ago. Stocks there, which had shown an increase of 40,000 bu for the week Tuesday, showed a decrease of 60,000 bu, the result of the withdrawal from store of 100,000 bu No. 3 spring wheat by a miller, this presumably some of the large block of wheat the sale of which was reported last week.

Southwestern receipts were extremely light, only 44,000 bu at St. Louis and Kansas City, and with shipments of 114,000 bu. Primary receipts were 413,000 bu, compared with 555,000 bu last year. Local cash sales were 33,000 bu. Clearances were only 21,000 bu, all flour. Some Minneapolis messages claimed a good demand for flour and for cash wheat of good quality, while late messages said the flour demand was so miserable there was talk of the mills shutting down, this claim having something to do undoubtedly with forcing the late decline. Continental markets were steady to ½c lower. On passage cargoes were quoted steady but quiet.

Expect Larger Corn Receipts.

The expectation of more liberal receipts of corn at this market as the result of lower freight rates from Iowa points to Chicago announced by a western road was the factor of most importance, it was believed, in starting a rush of liquidation, which forced a decline of ¾c in the May delivery. There was an early bulge to 45¼c, a dip of ¼c from the high point, with the close at 44⅝c bid. The selling was led by Patten houses and brokers and that operator was believed to have marketed considerably over 1,000,000 bu. There was also heavy selling by Wells and by local bears. Tuttle, and others, while Champlin sold out a line. Kidston took over 1,000,000 bu and there was other commission buying by McReynolds, Ware-Leland, and other houses. The pit talent thought Armour absorbed the bulk of the offerings, although that important interest has been a large open seller recently and is avowedly bearish.

The early bulge was occasioned by light receipts, the severe cold weather, which is always supposed to increase the feeding of corn to cattle and therefore to be a bull argument, the light offerings by cash houses, and the firmness at Liverpool, which was steady to ¼d higher. There was a big general commission demand around 44⅝c, where the market held until the late weakness in wheat had a sympathetic influence. The big clearances of 1,134,000 bu for the day furnished a concrete testimonial to the extent of recent export demand around current figures, and encouraged some bull effort. Seaboard advices reported lower bids from abroad, but export sales of 368,000 bu were reported lighter, receipts were 161 cars, and there were about 280 cars inspected out of public and private houses for shipments. Primary receipts were 734,000 bu, compared with 780,000 bu last year. The cash market was dull and weak, prices ¼c to ½c lower. Sales about 100,000 bu reported.

Heavy Pressure on Oats.

Oats held steady for a while, with trade light, but later dullness and attempts by some of the longs to realise were taken advantage of by the bears to raid the market. After free selling by both longs and shorts the market sagged off ⅝c, to 30¼c for May, the lowest point in three months, and closed ⅝@¾c lower, at 30¼@30¾c. February declined ⅝c, to 29½c, and July lost ½c. There was some talk of larger country acceptances. Receipts were only 49 cars, with 63 estimated for today. Prices on the sample tables were easy, with futures ¼@¾c lower, and shipping demand showed no improvement, sales 90,000 bu, including 65,000 bu standard. Clearances at the seaboard were only 114 bu. Early there was buying by McReynolds and selling by Northern Grain, Nye-Jenks, and pit traders. Later Bartlett-Frazier, Pringle, Fitch, Rankin, Wagner, Tuttle, Lake, Woodbury, and Shaw sold freely, part of it for the northwest, and practically the only demand was on resting orders.

Easy Tone in Provisions.

In provisions early firmness on the advance of 5c in hog prices was followed by liquidation, and short selling on the expectation world's lard stocks and local stocks would show liberal increases, resulted in sharp declines, with use close 12½@15c off for pork, 7½@12½c off for lard, and 5@7½c off for ribs. On the decline there was buying of ribs credited to Armour, Sickel-Roberts and Champlin led the early selling. Later Cudahy and White sold lard freely, and local traders followed this lead. Gregson sold a line of ribs, but turned buyer on the decline, and Wood also took ribs on the dip. Local hog receipts were 22,000 head, and 40,000 are expected today. At the western markets there were 82,200 hogs, against 62,700 last year. Local receipts for the month have been 1,016,501 head, against 949,435 last year, and shipments 35,000 head larger than last year. The average weight for the month was 212 lbs, against 206 lbs last year. Liverpool was 6d lower on short clears and 1s lower on Cumberland sides.

Rye, Barley, and Seeds.

Rye was dull and unchanged. May was nominally 73c and February 75c. No. 2 sold f. o. b. at 83¼c. Receipts none.

Barley sales ranged from 39@46c for malting; fancy, 48@50c; feed, 37@39c; and screenings, 29@33c. Receipts were 28 cars.

Flaxseed was steady. May was $1.20 and February $1.16. No. 1 northwestern was $1.23 and No. 1 $1.16. Receipts were 8 cars here, 4 at Minneapolis, and 10 at Duluth.

Timothy seed was unchanged. March was $2.87½ bid and February nominally $2.85.

INTERESTING TRADE GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The important consideration in the corn market was the reduction in freight rates on the Rock Island road from Iowa points to Chicago, the reduction varying from 2c to 3c per 100, or from about ⅛c to 1½c per bu, according to the distance. These rates are to go into effect Feb. 4. The reductions are on a sliding scale, the tariffs giving fixed prices between certain stations, and as local receiving houses send out bids all over the state it will be a matter of some labor to adjust prices to the new basis. As country dealers and farmers also will naturally stop selling until bids are sent out on the new basis, most cash handlers expect a sharp falling off in shipments from Iowa for the next few days and after that a rush. The effect of the new rates will be that if there should be no corresponding decline in the May price in this market the countryman will get from ¾c to 1½c more a bu for his corn. This is expected to increase the country selling largely, and as the increased sales will all be hedged in this market corn traders are inclined to look for a break in the May price. At present, with cash corn 2½c under the May, there is a fair carrying charge, and with no free outlet to the east because of the Chinese wall of high freight rates maintained by eastern roads on domestic business, stocks are likely to accumulate here until the opening of lake navigation. None of the Iowa corn will be brought in on the lower export rate to the Atlantic seaboard recently put into effect by the St. Paul and the Great Western, as that applies on native corn originating west of the Missouri. The need of the new rates to bring Iowa corn to this market against the competition of bids for shipment to the gulf has been well known, an illustration of it given by the following message from a Carroll, Ia., dealer to Ware-Leland: "Bought forty cars corn this morning, but all are for the south, at nearly 2c premium over Chicago bids. Farmers holding for 35c, and will get it. Look at the exports. Look out or the railroads will kill your corn market."

Wheat bulls are disappointed at the continued large receipts in Minneapolis, but still predict an early falling off in the movement. It is claimed terminal receipts are at the expense of country elevator stocks, and that the latter are the smallest in twenty years at this time, 528 line houses having a total of 1,500,000 bu, or less than 300 bu each. In explanation of the general cleaning out of stocks and the large terminal receipts, George H. Daggett wired his house here from Minneapolis: "Last year elevators were badly caught on taxes by holding wheat in country houses too long, as the weather prevented prompt shipment at the usual time. This year they started earlier and have now not only shipped in farmers' deliveries promptly but have cut their stocks in two. Receipts will soon be under 200 cars daily to stay."

Some of the shippers who have been fighting for lower rates to Chicago from the west on corn to meet the competition of the cheap export rates to the gulf are not grateful to the Rock Island for its cut in Iowa rates. They say it covers a good deal of territory from which the corn must come to Chicago because there is no other outlet, and that the cut is unnecessary. They intimate it is made to embarrass the Iowa situation by making trouble for the Great Western and St. Paul roads, which are fighting Chicago's battle for cheap export rates to bring Nebraska and western Iowa corn to this market. The St. Paul and Great Western roads will not meet the Rock Island cut on Iowa corn. The Iowa farmer in Rock Island territory will doubtless be glad of the opportunity the new rate gives him of getting more money for his corn. Some of the big shippers claim the cut shows the Rock Island road's action shows enmity to Chicago rather than friendship, being animated by a desire to divert all the western corn possible to the gulf. The fight for the corn traffic is getting merrier, the Missouri Pacific yesterday putting in a tariff of 11c from Omaha to gulf points. The Great Western and St. Paul roads, which have declared the policy of getting a fair share of the corn traffic for Chicago and the eastern seaboard, will have to cut their recent reduced rate of 28½c per 100 lbs from Omaha to New York 2½c more to 16c to meet the cheaper rate to the gulf. With rail rates going down everywhere a sharp break in the price of corn would be a natural sequence.

There was no change in the appetite of millers for wheat in the local market. Sales of 32,000 bu were reported, part of the total spring wheats, the rest mixed lots. Prices on the sample tables were steady early and easy at the close with futures. At Minneapolis No. 1 northern closed ⅝c lower at $1.14¾, and at Duluth a like amount lower at $1.12¾. St. Louis was relatively firmer, No. 2 red in store $1.15¼, and Kansas City was firm at $1.10@1.11 for No. 2 hard free on board, and reported 5 cars No. 4 hard sold at $1.08 to a Missouri mill. Demand for corn was slightly better, but still slow. Sales of 90,000 bu were reported for export via the Atlantic and 18,000 bu via the gulf. Sales of oats were 90,000 bu, including 65,000 bu standard.

San Francisco was reported to have advanced 3½c in the last two days and local bulls made some sentimental capital out of that bulge. Logan-Bryan, wiring for an explanation of the strength, received the following reply: "Spot is scarce, and shorts were started to running by a holder of a few thousand tons, who forced the price up by some aggressive buying. Shorts did the rest. News of eastern and Texas demand leaked out to the general small short yesterday." The advance carried the May in that market to $1.53¼, from which there was a reaction to $1.52, with the last price quoted at $1.52¼.

World's lard stocks, according to the Hately Bros.' estimate, increased 57,465 tcs for the month, against 21,491 tcs last year. The total now is 306,279 tcs, against 248,814 tcs last month and 188,961 tcs last year. Of this total 168,500 tcs are in Europe and afloat, compared with 128,500 last year. The Fairbank statement makes the increase 57,028 tcs, and the total 299,936 tcs, against 176,174 tcs last year, 152,371 tcs in 1903, and 207,702 tcs in 1902.

The modest advance of ¼d in the price of wheat in Liverpool was attributed to further cold weather in India, buying by sellers of the day before, and the large decrease in stocks of wheat at that market for the month of 888,000 bu, leaving a total of 3,192,000 bu. The strength in corn was caused by unfavorable reports on the Argentine crop.

Stocks of wheat in private elevators in St. Louis, according to a message to Bennett, are 682,000 bu, an increase of 140,000 bu during January. Stocks in public elevators are 2,983,000 bu, the total of supplies in all positions 3,675,000 bu. Stocks of contract grade in public houses are 907,000 bu.

There was another sale of a membership at $3,100 net to the buyer, or $2,975 net to the seller, W. H. Anderson making the trade.

Estimated receipts for today are: Wheat, 25 cars; corn, 212 cars; oats, 63 cars; rye, 2 cars; barley, 28 cars; hogs, 40,000 head.

Country lots ranged from $2.00@2.75. Clover seed was steady at $12.60 for spot prime and $8.00@11.50 for bag lots.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	
				Feb.	Jan. 31.
Feb.	...	...	...	1.14¾	1.15*
May	1.17-16¾	1.17¾	1.16¼	1.16¾-¼	1.17¾-17
July	90	90	89	90	90¼
Sept.	93¼	93¾	92	93	93¾

*January.

CORN.

Feb.	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	42¼
May	45¼-45	45⅞	44¾	44⅝-¾	44¾-45
July	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¼	45¾
Sept.	45¾	45¾	45⅓	45⅓	45¾

OATS.

Feb.	...	...	...	29¼	30¾
May	30¼-¾	30¾	30¼	30¼-¾	30¾
July	30⅞	30⅞	29¾	29¾	30¾
Sept.	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	28⅞

MESS PORK.

Feb.	...	...	...	12.60	12.75
May	12.97½	13.00	12.80	12.80	12.92½

LARD.

Feb.	...	...	...	6.70	6.82½
May	7.02½	7.02½	6.90	6.90	7.02½
July	7.12½	7.12½	7.02½	7.05	7.12½

SHORT RIBS.

Feb.	...	...	...	6.62½	6.70
May	6.90	6.92½	6.82½	6.82½	6.87½
July	7.02½	7.05	6.97½	6.97½	7.02½

Movement of Produce.

Receipts and shipments of produce for the last twenty-four hours, compared with last years, were:

Articles.	Receipts 1905.	Receipts 1904.	Shipments 1905.	Shipments 1904.
Flour, brls	45,170	61,391	59,459	77,623
Wheat, bu	84,000	74,425	106,486	45,370
Corn, bu	847,100	417,200	49,020	291,095
Oats, bu	268,300	269,200	39,900	206,135
Rye, bu	4,000	7,775	5,825	15,187
Barley, bu	148,810	202,300	28,684	16,210
Seeds, lbs	267,000	176,000	73,014	64,760
C. seed, lbs	40,000	3,140	120	134,320
O. seed, lbs	66,150	157,100	70,061	102,575
T. seed, lbs	...	2,485	1,000	1,000
C. meats, lbs	1,356,745	401,250	2,495,740	2,268,670
Can. m'ts, c's	...	...	27,992	4,948
P. beef, lbs	772,063	884,224	6,175,292	2,612,340
Pork, brls	...	...	314	906
Lard, lbs	94,124	564,460	1,291,855	1,803,900

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	Stand-ard.	No. 3.	Low grade	Total.
Winter wheat	...	...	6	2	8
Colo. wheat	1	...	...	...	1
Spring wheat	...	...	...	...	...
Corn	1	...	78	82	161
Oats	...	10	22	11	43
Barley	...	...	13	15	28
Totals	2	10	123	110	245

Inspected out: Wheat—No. 2 hard, 10,000 bu; No. 3 Colorado, 4,300 bu. Corn—No. 3, 21,500 bu; No. 4, 12,250 bu; no grade, 12,800 bu. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: Wheat—Winter, 2 cars; No. 3 white, 1 car No. 2 hard, 1 car No. 3 hard; spring, 2 cars No. 3, 1 car No. 4. Corn—3 cars No. 2 yellow, 43 cars No. 3 yellow, 3 cars No. 3 white, 148 cars No. 3, 37 cars No. 4. Oats—4 cars standard, 3 cars No. 2 white, 7 cars No. 3 white. Rye—2 cars No. 2.

Stocks of Provisions.

	Jan. 31.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 31, 1905.
Mess pork, made since Oct. 1	28,841	16,379	19,711
Mess pork, made before Oct. 1	19,618	22,418	2
Other kinds pork, brls	34,771	31,568	32,778
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '04, tcs	55,921	53,697	16,722
P. S. lard, made before Oct. 1, '04	3,216	12,909	28
Other kinds of lard	22,447	19,350	15,232
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '04, lbs	19,800,310	13,622,557	13,393,111
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1	116,570	177,328	12,305,160
Short clear middles, lbs	1,900,536	1,930,269	1,567,686
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '04, lbs	5,778,342	5,821,753	7,629,238
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1	...	...	654,467
Extra short rib middles, lbs	5,003,824	2,948,360	5,943,242
Long clear middles, lbs	141,772	117,954	121,715
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	755,108	622,674	5,138,976
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs	1,832,428	1,674,873	1,647,366
Sweet pickled hams, lbs	7,126,010	28,778,898	31,268,962
Dry salted bellies, lbs	13,133,735	16,367,280	15,280,221
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs	8,232,895	6,810,420	8,114,444
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs	12,492,396	11,134,705	6,067,528
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs	...	16,938,050	6,801,370
Other cut meats, lbs	14,483,067	13,237,475	10,083,231
Tot. cut meats	139,767,490	112,684,906	131,235,126

*Includes sweet pickled Boston shoulders.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Easy. Hard spring (favorite brands), $6.00; hard patents [in wood], $5.90@6.40; straight [export bags], $4.80@4.90; clear [export bags], $3.70@3.90; soft winter patents [export bags], $5.10@5.20; straight, $4.60@4.90; hard winter patents [export bags], $4.05@4.80; clear [export bags], $3.40@3.70; rye flour, brls, $3.85@4.25; sacks, $2.80@4.00.

WINTER WHEAT—Steady early and easy at the close. Sales in store and to go: 10,000 bu on p. t.; No. 4 spring, 85c@$1.05; No. 3 spring, $1.11.

CORN—Prices ½@¾c lower. Sales in store and to go: 80,000 bu No. 3 for shipment on p. t. Free on board: No. 4, 40@42¾c; No. 3, 43½@43¾c; No. 2 yellow, 42¾@43c; No. 3 white, 42¾@43½c. Billed through: No. 4, 40¾@41½c; No. 3 yellow, 42c; No. 3 white, 42c. At river: No. 4, 40@40½c; No. 3, 41@41½c; No. 3 yellow, 41@41¾c.

OATS—Prices ½@¾c lower. Sales in store and to go: 65,000 bu standard and 25,000 bu white clipped on p. t. Sales free on board: No. 4 white, 30¼c; No. 3 white, 30¼@31½c; standard, 30¼@31c; No. 2, 30¼@30¾c; No. 2 white, 31¾c. Billed through: No. 3 white, 30¾c; standard, 30¾@31c; No. 2, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 30¾c. At river: No. 4, 28½c; No. 3, 29c; No. 3 white, 29@29¾c; standard, 29½c.

RYE—Quiet. Sales free on board: No. 2, 82¼c.

BARLEY—Steady. Sales free on board or switched, by sample: Screenings, 29@33c; barley, 35½@46c. Billed through, by sample, 37@39c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Cash lots mess pork, $12.60@12.65; lard, $6.70@6.72½; ribs, $6.50@6.62½, according to weight and age.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. Prices quotable as follows: Beef hams, $18.70@19.00; extra mess beef, $8.75@9.00; plate beef, $8.75@9.00; extra plate beef, $9.50@9.75. Tallow steady at 5¼@5¾c for edible; 4¼@5c for prime packers; 3¾@4¾c for No. 1 do; and 3¼@3¾c for No. 2 do; 4¾@4¾c for city renderers; 4¼@4¾c for prime country. 3¾@3¾c for No. 2 do. Oleo-stearine is moderate demand and quotably steady at 6¼@6¾c.

GREASE—Quiet and steady at 3½@3¼c for brown, 3½@3¾c for yellow, 3¼@3⅝c for house, 4@4¼c for B white, and 4¼@4⅝c for A white.

COOPERAGE—Offerings moderate and demand light. Ash pork brls, 92½@95c; oak pork brls, $1.10@1.12½; lard tcs, $1.32½@1.35; no sales reported.

WHISKY—Steady, basis of $1.23 for finished goods.

HAY—Steady for timothy, easy for prairie. Receipts, 1,686 tons; shipments, 55 tons. Sales on track: Not graded timothy, $8.50@12.00; not graded prairie, by state, $7.50; Iowa, $8.00@7.50; Kansas, $10.50. Free on board and switched: Not graded timothy, $9.50; not graded prairie, Iowa, $8.50@9.00.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8.50@9.00, wheat straw at $5.00@5.50, and oat straw at $5.50@6.00. Sales on track: Tangled rye, $8.50; oat, $6.00.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Wheat—Receipts, 975 bu. Spot easy; No. 2 red nominal elevator; No. 2 red, $1.22¼ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.27¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.11 f. o. b. afloat. Options opened stronger, but subsequently yielded, and closed weak at ⅛@¼c net decline; May closed $1.16¾. July closed $1.06, September closed 96¼c. The bank bought 40,000 bu.

Corn—Receipts, 265,625 bu; exports, 182,840 bu. Spot irregular; No. 2, 53¾c elevator and 51¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 51¼c; No. 2 white, 51¼c. Option market was neglected, closing ¼c net lower; May closed 50c, July closed 50¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 61,500 bu; spot easy; mixed, 26@32 lbs, 36@36¼c.

Cotton seed oil—Barely steady.

Sugar—Raw quiet; refined steady.

Quotations on Coffee.

Coffee—Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice, 8 9-16c; mild quiet. Futures opened steady at a decline of 5@10 points; prices at one time showed a net loss of about 15@20 points on the active months; later, however, the market recovered most of the early loss. The close was steady at net unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, all months being lower except October. Sales, 145,500 bags.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
March	...	...	...	...	7.15
May	7.40	7.45	7.30	7.45	7.50
July	7.80	7.85	7.75	7.85	7.70
September	7.85	7.90	7.75	7.85	7.95
October	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.95

Quotations on Cotton.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 10 points higher; middling uplands, 7.35c; middling gulf, 7.60c; sales, 2,658 bales. Futures opened steady and closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
February	6.85	...	...	6.90	6.85
March	6.90	7.05	6.83	7.05	6.91
April	6.93	...	...	7.00	6.95
May	6.99	7.14	6.97	7.14	6.99
June	7.04	...	...	7.21	7.08
July	7.10	7.23	7.01	7.22	7.09

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices 5 points higher; American middling, fair, 4.25d; good middling, 3.95d; middling, 3.83d; low middling, 3.71d; good ordinary, 3.57d; ordinary, 3.41d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 9,000 American. Receipts, 20,000 bales, all American. Futures opened firm and closed quiet and steady.

Western Grain Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—Close: Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, $1.15¼; track, $1.18@1.19; May, $1.16¼; July, 95¾@95⅞c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 45c; track, 44@44½c; May, 43¾@43¾c; July, 43¾@43¾c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 31c; track, 32c; May, 30½c. Lead—Dull, $4.35. Spelter—Weak, $6.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—Close: Wheat—Firm to higher; May, $1.05¾@1.06; July, 89½@89¾c; cash No. 2 hard, $1.09@1.11. Corn—Higher; May, 42¾@43c; July, 42¾@42½c; cash No. 2 mixed, 43½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; No. 2 mixed, 31c. Receipts—Wheat, 16 cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 1.—Wheat—May closed at $1.15¾@1.15⅞; July at $1.18¼. The cash demand continues good. No. 1 northern sold at 1@1¼c under May. Flour—First patents, $4.30@4.40; first clears, $4.10@4.25. Flax—Close, cash, $1.23⅝. Bran—In bulk, $13.50.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 1.—Close: Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 northern, $1.12¾; on track, No. 1 northern, $1.12¾; May, $1.14¾; July, $1.13¾; September, 94½c. Oats—To arrive and on track, 28½c. Receipts—Wheat, 41,638 bu; shipments, wheat, 1,919 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1.—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 northern, $1.15; No. 2 northern, $1.10@1.15; May, $1.16¼@1.16⅝ asked. Oats—Easy; standard, 31½@32c. Corn—Steady; No. 3, 42⅝@43c; May, 44⅝c bid.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 1.—Clover seed—Cash and February, $7.00 bid; March, $7.05; April, $7.47½; October, $5.92½. Prime alsike—$7.80. Prime timothy, $1.35; March timothy, $1.37½.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 1.—Cash corn—Steady; No. 3, 42¼c; No. 4, 41½c; no grade, 38½@40¼c. Oats—Steady; No. 3 white, 30¼@30½c; No. 4 white, 29¾@30¼c.

Foreign Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Wheat—Spot nominal; No. 1 California, no stock; futures steady; March, 7s 1¼d; May, 7s 1½d; July, 7s, nominal. Corn—Spot American mixed new easy, 3s 11½d; American mixed old quiet, 4s 10½d; futures steady; March, 4s 5¾d; May, 4s 2d.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Conditions in the dry goods market do not improve materially and reports from the country are that jobbing trade for spring does not commence auspiciously. This is especially true of the south, where conditions are far from satisfactory. The local jobbing trade shows little improvement.

Metals—Tin in London declined 10s to 12s, closing at £131 12s 6d for spot and £130 18s for future. Locally unsettled, spot $29.65@30.00. Copper in London a little lower, closing at £67 17s 6d, while futures were quoted at £68 1s 3d. Locally firm, with lake quoted at $15.50; electrolytic at $15.37½@15.50, and casting at $15.00@15.25. Lead in London was unchanged at £12 15s; locally at $4.45@4.55. Spelter in London a little higher, closing at £24 15s. Locally unchanged at $6.30@6.50. Iron closed at 53s 9d in Glasgow and at 47s 9d in Middlesboro. Locally firm.

Poultry—Alive and dressed steady, unchanged.

Butter—Strong; receipts, 3,735; street price extra creamery, 30@30½c. Official prices: Creamery, common to extra, 26@30c. Butter in Philadelphia, firm, good demand; extra western creamery, 30½c; extra nearby prints, 32c.

Eggs—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 8,126 cases. Eggs in Philadelphia 2c lower; nearby fresh and western fresh, 26c at mark.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The cattle market was slow. Good heavy stock was in strong demand at firm prices, but all common kinds were neglected and lower. The hog market early was mostly 5c higher. The principal packing droves cost around $4.75. Top shipping hogs were $4.95, and assorted light bacon hogs $4.67½ and $4.70. The sheep market was active and strong on good stock. The best wethers sold up to $5.65. The lamb market was 10c higher. Prime kinds sold up to $7.80, the highest of the season.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 30	22,000	500	50,053	19,033
Tuesday, Jan. 31	6,751	1,820	22,145	14,199
Wednesday, Feb. 1	21,000	600	30,000	18,000
Three days this week	49,788	2,921	109,008	51,232
Cor. last week	55,771	2,289	95,830	67,491
Cor. last year	35,526	2,023	97,289	61,178
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 30	6,115	...	12,818	1,838
Tuesday, Jan. 31	5,799	255	5,513	4,077
Wednesday, Feb. 1	5,000	50	8,000	2,000
Three days this week	14,844	305	25,973	7,915
Cor. last week	15,080	230	28,688	11,792
Cor. last year	14,322	40	20,792	9,774

Official receipts of live stock at Chicago in January, with comparisons, were:

	1905.	1904.	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	319,710	293,300	26,410	...
Hogs	920,274	889,814	30,460	...
Sheep	344,130	355,926	...	11,796
Horses	12,500	8,629	3,871	...
Cars	30,509	28,238	2,271	...

Cattle.

Beef steers sold at $3.00 to $6.25. The bulk of the offerings went at $4.15 to $5.40. The market was steady on choice heavy kinds, but 5c to 10c lower on cattle valued around $5.25 and under.

Quotations:

Prime cows	$3.45@4.25
Good to choice cows	2.70@3.30
Medium cows	2.50@2.65
Good cutters	2.20@2.40
Common to medium	2.00@2.20
Medium to good canners	1.60@2.00
Inferior canners	1.00@1.50
Prime heifers	4.15@5.10
Good to choice	3.25@3.90
Common to medium	2.25@3.00
Good to choice bulls	3.15@4.00
Medium bulls	2.50@2.90
Bologna bulls	2.35@2.70
Good to choice veal calves	6.25@7.00
Medium veal calves	5.25@6.00
Common to fair veal calves	2.25@4.75

Hogs.

The hog market was strong to 5c higher, with a top of $4.95. Values weakened later. Quotations:

Choice to prime heavy	$4.85@4.90
Medium to good heavy	4.75@4.82½
Common to medium heavy	4.65@4.75
Rough thrrowouts	3.75@4.40
Good to prime heavy mixed	4.75@4.87½
Medium mixed packing	4.65@4.70
Common to medium packing	4.55@4.62½
Selected bacon	4.65@4.72½
Good to prime pigs	4.30@4.50
Common to medium pigs	3.80@4.25
Stags	3.75@4.35
Boars	3.50@4.00
Governments	1.00@2.50

Sheep.

Sheep were strong to 10c higher. The market was good for sheep, with the best kinds selling readily at the advance. Short fed stock closed weaker. The lamb market was active and mostly 10c higher, with some choice native lambs at $7.80, the highest price of the season. Minnesota screened lambs sold at $7.70. A lot of St. Paul fed westerns averaging 124 lbs brought $5.65. Some good feeding lambs sold at $5.50 to $6.60 to go to Michigan to feed lots. Quotations:

Choice to prime wethers	$5.25@5.50
Medium to good wethers	4.90@5.20
Good to choice ewes	4.75@5.00
Medium ewes	4.10@4.75
Poor to fair ewes	3.50@3.75
Culls and rams	2.50@3.75
Yearlings	5.75@6.90
Choice to prime lambs	7.25@7.75
Medium to good lambs	6.50@7.00
Common lambs	5.00@6.50

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,291; prime steers firm to 10c higher, others steady; bulls 10c lower, others steady; cows steady to 10c lower. Calves—Receipts, 848; veals and barnyard calves steady; good westerns firm; dressed calves steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,535; sheep steady; lambs steady; no choice stock here. Hogs—Receipts, 5,647, all for slaughterers; no sales reported; nominally firm.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,500, including 500 southerns; best beef steers strong, others steady to 10c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market steady to 5c higher; top, $4.92½; bulk of sales, $4.60@4.87½. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; market strong to 10c higher.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market 5c higher; bulk of sales, $4.62@4.70. Sheep—Receipts, 3,800; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500, including 800 Texans; market strong. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; market strong. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market slow.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,547; steady to easy. Hogs—Receipts, 6,624; 5c higher. Sheep—Receipts, 2,354; steady; fair lambs, $7.25.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Petroleum—Quiet.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 1.—Oil—North Lima, 93c; South Lima and Indiana, 88c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 1.—Credit balances, $1.39. Certificates, no bid. Shipments, 100,084 brls, average 74,000 brls; shipments, Lima, 97,807 brls, average 64,704 brls.

WE OWN AND OFFER

$750,000

CITY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

3½%

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DENOMINATION, $500. BONDS MAY BE REGIS

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DEATHS.

ORSINGER—George Frederick, beloved son of Frederick G. and Ollie E. Orsinger, nee Sullivan, Feb. 1 at 10 a. m., from late home, 219 Wilmot-av.

O'NEIL—Mrs. Bridget O'Neil, 47 Greve-pl.

PARKINSON—Jan. 31, Mary Parkinson. Funeral from 5613 Dearborn-av. Friday at 9 a. m. to St. Ann's church, by cars to Calvary.

PHILLIPS—Fred, Feb. 1, 1905, beloved son of Wm. and Hetty Phillips and brother of Sadie, Emanuel, Phillip, Arthur, and Irma Phillips, age 17 years. Funeral Friday, 10 a. m. sharp, from late residence, 1215 No. Halsted-st.; to Waldheim cemetery.

POTRATZ—Jan. 30, Frank C., husband of Frieda Potratz. Funeral Thursday at 12 o'clock from 128 Osgood-st. to St. James' Evangelical Lutheran church, to Concordia cemetery.

REARDON—Thomas J., husband of the late Letitia Reardon, aged 72 years. Funeral Friday at 9 a. m. from 2367 Canal-st. to Nativity church, by carriages to Calvary.

RYAN—Cornelius, at residence, 108 Washburn-av., beloved husband of Kate Ryan [nee Clifford]; member of St. Aloysius Court C. O. F. Funeral notice later; Jacksonville (Ill.) papers please copy.

SAHY—Elizabeth, nee Rielly, beloved wife of Officer Thomas Sahy and mother of Frank, Walter, Mamie, Margaret, and Mrs. T. McCassrey, and sister of Mrs. J. J. Gallagher, Mrs. James Ryan, Mrs. Joseph Ryan, and the late Mrs. J. Beahan, at her residence, 2320 25th-st. Member of All Saints' Court No. 12, W. C. O. F. Funeral notice later.

STRONG—David C., Feb. 1, 1905. Funeral from late residence, 5007 48th-st., Friday, Feb. 3, at 1 p. m. Burial at Norwich, Conn., and Friday.

SUTCLIFF—Geraldine Sutcliff, 3809 N. Clark-st., Chicago. Funeral from Graceland chapel, 2 p. m. Thursday.

THIAZZA—Dr. Nathaniel A., Jan. 31, 1905, age 44. Funeral services Thursday, 10 a. m., by Boydston Bros.' chapel, 4227 Cottage Grove-av. Burial at Oakwoods.

WEIDMEYER—Minnie beloved mother of Henry Weidemeyer, aged 48 years and 10 months. Funeral from late residence, 614 N. Clark-st., Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to Graceland cemetery.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

Illinois—Fair Thursday and Friday, diminishing west winds.

Indiana and lower Michigan—Fair Thursday and Friday, diminishing west to nw.

Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—Fair, continued cold Thursday, Friday fair, warmer, variable winds, diminishing.

North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas—Fair, warmer Thursday and Friday.

Iowa—Fair, warmer Thursday and Friday.

Place of observation.	Time taken:	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation last 24 hours.	State of the weather.
	Feb. 1, 8 p. m.					
Abilene		20	30	N.W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Albany		16	20	S.E.	Tr.	Snow
Algona		6	16	W.	Tr.	Fair
Amarillo		48	54	N.E.	.10	Snow
Battleford		-16	-12			Clear
Bismarck		4	8	W.		Clear
Buffalo		14	24	W.	.08	Cl'dy
Boston		24	26	W.		Cl'dy
Cairo		28	30	W.	.02	Cl'dy
Calgary		-26	-14			Clear
Chanute City		16	18	N.W.		Clear
Charlotte		50	54	W.		Clear
Cheyenne		-4	0	S.	.14	Snow
Chicago		10	24	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
Cincinnati		14	22	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
Cleveland		14	22	W.	.09	Cl'dy
Concordia		22	36	W.	.02	Cl'dy
Davenport		8	18	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Denver		4	10	N.W.	.04	Cl'dy
Des Moines		8	20	W.	Tr.	Clear
Detroit		10	18	W.	.02	Cl'dy
Devil's Lake		-22	-18	N.W.		Clear
Dodge City		22	36	N.E.	.01	Snow
Dubuque		12	20	W.		Clear
Duluth		-16	-12	N.W.		Clear
El Paso		46	56	N.W.		Clear
Edmonton		-8	8	E.		Clear
Escanaba		8	16	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Galveston		62	66	N.	.42	Rain
Grand Rapids		4	12	W.	.02	Clear
Green Bay		4	12	W.		Clear
Havre		-28	-20			Clear
Helena		-10	4	N.W.		Clear
Huron		6	16	W.		Clear
Indianapolis		12	16	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
Jacksonville		54	56	N.E.		Cl'dy
Kansas City		14	16	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Lander		0	6	N.E.		Clear
Little Rock		28	34	N.	.30	Cl'dy
Los Angeles		52	56	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Madison		14	22	N.W.		Clear
Marquette		-8	2	W.		Clear
Memphis		36	42	N.	.38	Clear
Medicine Hat		-24	-18			Clear
Milwaukee		10	20	N.W.		Clear
Minnedosa		-20	-4	N.W.		Clear
Montgomery		54	56	N.W.		Cl'dy
Montreal		-4	8	S.		Cl'dy
Moorhead		-16	-12	N.W.		Clear
Nashville		22	30	N.	.12	Snow
New Orleans		52	56	N.	Tr.	Cl'dy
New York City		34	36	W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Norfolk		38	40	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
North Platte		-2	6	N.W.		Cl'dy
Oklahoma		16	18	N.E.	.04	Cl'dy
Omaha		-4	-4	N.	.16	Fair
Oswego		12	20	N.W.	.06	Snow
Palestine		46	46	N.E.	.24	Rain
Parkersburg		22	30	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Philadelphia		28	30	N.W.	.02	Clear
Pittsburg		22	32	N.W.	.02	Snow
Pueblo		4	10	S.E.	.12	Cl'dy
Qu'Appelle		-22	-8			Clear
Rapid City		4	8	S.E.		Clear
San Francisco		54	56	W.	.02	Rain
Santa Fe		34	40	N.W.	.16	Clear
Sault Ste. Marie		2	12	N.W.	.02	Clear
Springfield, Ill.		14	22	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Springfield, Mo.		12	16	N.	.02	Cl'dy
Vicksburg		44	48	N.	.76	Cl'dy
Washington		22	30	W.	.02	Snow
White River		10	-4	W.	.02	Clear
Wichita		14	16	N.	.01	Cl'dy
Williston		-24	-20	W.		Clear
Winnipeg		-24		N.W.		Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune building, was as follows: Thermometer—Maximum, 11 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 12; 10 a. m., 12; 11 a. m., 12; 12 m., 12; 1 p. m., 12; 3 p. m., 11; 6 p. m., 5. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.90; 8 p. m., 29.96.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

Andrews, Emma, 3 months; 9237 Marquette-av., Jan. 30.

Annes, Mathias, 59; 6216 Union-av., Jan. 30.

Abatte, Shiaverio, 8 days; 111 Milton-av., Jan. 31.

Botma, Mina, 5 months; 425 106th-pl., Jan. 30.

Beall, Clara, 28; 3240 Wentworth-av., Jan. 29.

Barr, Lura, 40; 2349 Michigan-av., Jan. 29.

Batka, Anna, 1 month; 296 N. Center-av., Jan. 31.

Brown, Lucius, 70; 6310 Wabash-av., Jan. 29.

Beggs, Katherine, 35; 1023 W. Harrison-st., Jan. 29.

Cirono, Donato A., 33; 79 Vedder-st., Jan. 31.

Cook, Lulu, 34; 21 Pierce-pl., Jan. 30.

Clark, Esther, 69; 2505 Kenmore-av., Jan. 30.

Czarkowska, Anna, 41; 126 Rhine-st., Jan. 29.

Cadigan, John, 70; 2621 Union-av., Jan. 30.

Constance, Mildred, 1; 1877 N. Hoyne-av., Jan. 30.

Duncan, Asa, 82; 48 Peck-ct., Jan. 30.

Dalton, James, 75; 5403 Normal-av., Jan. 30.

Fields, Frances, 11 months; St. Vincent's asylum, Jan. 27.

Franckiewicz, S., 2 months; 407 W. 17th-st., Jan. 31.

Glidea, Roseanna, 5; 5000 Archer-av., Jan. 31.

Griffin, Bessie, 45; 5325 Union-av., Jan. 29.

Giardino, Giuseppa, 2; 57 Grand-av., Jan. 31.

Green, David, 53; 91 S. Halsted-st., Jan. 28.

Gibin, Thos. P., 1; 164 Dayton-st., Jan. 30.

Hirchman, Jennie, 8 months; 7237 Greenwood-av., Jan. 30.

Hauptmann, John, 1; 1718 W. 51st-st., Jan. 28.

Hakanson, Karin, 61; 345 W. 54th-st., Jan. 30.

Hein, Cecilie M., 29; 2019 N. Marshfield-av., Jan. 30.

Hammermiller, Wm., 76; 434 La Salle-av., Jan. 30.

Ibsen, Henrik S., 16 days; 2275 Whipple-st., Jan. 29.

Johnson, Anna, 8; 4524 Princeton-av., Jan. 30.

Johnson, Arthur V., 14 days; 922 Osgood-st., Jan. 29.

Kuhn, Louis A., 44; 1720 Milwaukee-av., Jan. 31.

Klein, Celia, 3; 5820 Halsted-st., Jan. 31.

Killeen, Michael, 58; 62 Blue Island-av., Jan. 29.

Kowlecznia, Alward, 9 months; 4721 Loomis-st., Jan. 30.

Koch, Farance, 4; 7006 S. Elizabeth-st., Jan. 30.

Koscierzynska, Eva, 45; 240 Hanover-st., Jan. 30.

Kasinda, Josephine, 2; 2029 Keeley-st., Jan. 30.

Logah, Thomas, 45; 1468 Montrose-av., Jan. 30.

Lundquist, Tilda, 34; 58 Robbie-st., Jan. 30.

Lorz, Fred, 13; 3612 S. Lincoln-st., Feb. 1.

Modine, Wm. F., 3; Angel Guardian asylum, Jan. 29.

Meyer, Frank, 1; 394 S. Halsted-st., Jan. 30.

Miller, Arthur C., 28; 1630 Dewey-ct., Jan. 29.

McCabe, John J., 47; 2550 N. Ashland-av., Jan. 30.

Marretta, Manuela 6 months; 69 Oak-st., Jan. 31.

Mullen, Theresa, 23; 1905 N. Oakley-av., Jan. 30.

Notschinan, H. J., 40; 1515 George-st., Jan. 30.

Nicholson, Fannie, 59; 79 Menominee-st., Jan. 31.

Overholt, Emily, 59; Hahneman hospital, Feb. 1.

O'Neil, Raymond, 1 month; 2731 Wentworth-av., Jan. 30.

Pohl, Emil, 46; 890 S. Fairfield-av., Jan. 30.

Piazzi, Nathaniel, 44; 4116 Drexel-blvd., Jan. 31.

Palowski, Frances, 55; 1292 54th-st., Jan. 24.

Ryan, Michael, 58; 1712 Humboldt-blvd., Jan. 31.

Sepke, Rudolph, 78; 896 W. Wolfram-st., Jan. 31.

Steel, Maria, 86; 2929 Armour-av., Jan. 30.

Schrodon, Martha, 69; 850 S. Sawyer-av., Jan. 30.

Speelman, Josie, 8; 71st-st. and Central Park-av., Jan. 30.

Swanson, Theodore, 27 days; St. Vincent's asylum, Jan. 27.

Sjoholm, Anna M., 24; 7310 Monroe-av., Jan. 30.

Tracy, Minnie, 37; State-st., Jan. 31.

Turner, Minnie, 67; 39 Liberty-st., Jan. 31.

Treedsen, James D., 90; 3808 S. Albany-av., Jan. 29.

Turner, Hattie, 39; 6148 Wabash-av., Jan. 29.

Tichard, Lenard E., 15 days; 3641 63d-st., Jan. 31.

Verdinn, Peter H., 29; 11562 State-st., Jan. 30.

Wensel, Carl, 52; 1035 George-st., Jan. 31.

Wittkop, Paul, 1 month; 3708 S. Hermitage-av., Feb. 1.

Wilson, Carrie, 32; 545 W. 56th-st., Jan. 29.

Wolcott, baby; 6 days; 6928 Wabash-av., Jan. 31.

Wilder, Catherine, 86; 975 Foster-av., Jan. 30.

Waterloo, Chas. D., 1 month; 382 N. California-av., Jan. 31.

Wilson, E. J., 30; German-American hospital, Jan. 30.

Zahorick, Maria, 84; 3826 Robey-st., Jan. 30.

Zimmer, Agnes, 30; 528 Grand-av., Jan. 29.

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1854—C. H. JORDAN & CO., 14 and 16 East Madison-st. Chicago. 125 East 53d-st. Hyde Park. 1408 North Clark-st. Near Diversey-blvd. 616 Davis-st., Evanston.

A. B. FERRIGO, UNDERTAKER. OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT in Chicago. 3215 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. Douglas 179. 2075 State-st. Tel. Douglas 474. Private ambulance.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM [20 YEARS WITH THE late C. C. S. Jordan], undertaker, 1722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 963.

POSTLEWAIT, UNDERTAKER, 322 OGDEN-AV. We don't say much we just do business; 6 stores.

MONUMENTS.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE, reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

Where the world's greatest authority on love studies his favorite subject. See next Sunday's Tribune.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Last Chance Gold Mining and Development company, Chicago; capital, $20,000; mining; incorporators, James L. McCulloch, W. C. McCulloch, and George McCulloch.

Oblong Manufacturing company, Oblong; capital, $7,500; brick manufacturing; incorporators, W. C. Castetter, Henry Wirt, and C. J. Kirk.

Charles Cassell Construction company, Bloomington; capital, $10,000; contracting; incorporators, Charles Cassell, Peter Duff, and George Fritz.

Star Diamond company, Chicago; capital, $20,000; jewelry; incorporators, Isaac H. Lipsen, Benjamin Samuels, and A. J. Pisaun.

Crammond Manufacturing company, Waukegan; capital, $100,000; manufacturing; Washington Crammond, Gun, Chicago; social and athletic; incorporators, H. B. Williams, James Porter, and P. P. Shepherd.

Paris Traction company, principal office Paris; capital, $5,000; to be constructed from Paris, Edgar county, Ill., in a westerly direction to the city of Charleston, Coles county, Ill., and from Paris, Ill., in a northwesterly direction to Champaign, Champaign county, Ill., and from Paris, Ill., to Ridge Farm, Vermilion county, Ill., and from Paris in a southerly direction to the Indiana state line at or near the town of Sandford; incorporators, first board of directors, Andrew J. Hunter and P. L. Kidder of Paris, Ill.; John J. Cummings, Chicago; Charles P. Hitch and Hugar L. Hodge of Paris, Ill.

Stowell Manufacturing company, principal office Jersey City; capital, $50,000; capital in Illinois, $25,000.

Acme White Lead and Color works, Detroit, Mich.; capital, $275,000; capital in Illinois, $25,000; E. I. Dupont company, of Delaware; capital, $10,000; capital in Illinois, $1,000.

Dodge Electrical Commercial company, New York; capital, $700,000; capital in Illinois, $35,000.

West India Planters' association, Washington, D. C.; capital, $5,000,000; capital in Illinois, $2,500.

Pioneer Coal and Shaft company, Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $3,000,000; capital in Illinois, $25,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FRIDAY, JANUARY 20th, black and white Scotch collie male pup 7 months old; three-quarters grown; long pointed nose with white stripe full length of face; white neck, breast, and belly; 4 white feet and legs; end of tail white; head and ears black and tan; body very black; long and straight; $50 reward for his return to 6753 Woodlawn-av., or for information leading to his recovery. Telephone 449 Hyde Park.

LOST—IN MANDEL BROS., TUESDAY AFTERnoon, small brown purse, containing money and 2 rings. Return to F. P. POST, 1275 Old Colony Bldg., and receive reward.

LOST—BETWEEN CALUMET AND INDIANAave. or 22d-st., lady's gold watch and fob, monogram on case. Return to D. VOLINLER, 2907 Michigan-av. Liberal reward.

LOST—MONDAY, AT 8:30 A. M., FUR SCARF on S. S. L. at 12th-st. Please return to E. FEDER, 2006 Michigan-av. and receive reward.

LOST—WHITE COLLIE, WITH BLACK SPOT on side; Union Club tag on collar. Reward. Room 302 Tribune Bldg.

LOST — JAN. 12-13, SOLITAIRE DIAMOND ring; $25 reward for return to 56 Astor-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A.: JUST BECAUSE I LOVE YOU. R.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

Means that any person of good intentions may select any

Diamond or Watch

in our splendid stock and have it charged on open account. We deliver the article when you open the account, and you pay small amounts weekly or monthly, as you prefer.

Your Credit Is Good

We trust any honest person without regard to their resources, no security or employer's references required. Everything is personal and confidential. Step in and learn full particulars. Open daily until 6:30; Saturdays until 10 p. m.

Loftis Bros. & Co.,

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, and Opticians, 2d floor Stewart Building, 92 to 98 State-st. WINNERS OF HIGHEST AWARD AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

PERSONAL—MRS. FRANK LESLIE SPEAR Company's office to ladies. During February a limited number of traveling gasladies and home people will be given a complete course of electrical facial and scalp treatments free; the teacher is the largest salaried and most successful in this country; permanent positions and expenses paid when competent; facial blemishes and disfigurements removed during course of lessons. Room 90, 163 State-st.

PERSONAL—GIRLHOOD BLOOM. A ROUGE for cheeks and lips that absolutely defies detection even in daylight. Perfectly harmless. Used by the most prominent people in both London and private life. Positively will not fade or rub. Send 25c in stamps for trial bottle. GIRLHOOD BLOOM CO., 1717 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—PRIVATE INQUIRY BUREAU—This is not a detective agency, but exactly what it is called. If you want information about any person or anything, come to us and we will obtain it for you secretly and without publicity. Investigations skillfully made. Absolute secrecy. 108 Washington-blvd.

PERSONAL — STUTTERING, STAMMERING and all impediments in speech permanently cured at Chicago Vocal Institute, 163 State-st., 3d floor. Write for circular and get cure at once and save your afflicted friends. Hours 9 to 6; Sunday 10 to 1.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently removed by the electric needle; 16 years' experience. MME. MOYER, 2007 Auditorium Bldg., theater entrance. Phone 4223 Harrison.

PERSONAL— SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently and painlessly removed by the electric needle; original facial treatment. E. BURNHAM 10 and 72 State-st.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS, RATS EXTERminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Call or write ECONOMIC, 1918 FREDERICK PERRE & CO. 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—PARISIAN HAIRDRESSER AND scalp specialist will give private treatments at your residence; terms reasonable. MAXIME. Tel. Douglas 6024.

PERSONAL—W. AUGUSTUS PRATT, B. S., M. D., THE GREAT AMERICAN FACE EXPERT, ROOMS 74 TO 78 MONADNOCK BLK. 147 STATE-ST.

PERSONAL—BO-KO BALM CURES FROSTED feet, chilblains, painful, itching eczema, and all aches and pains. CORE, 818 Hartford Bldg.

PERSONAL—HAIR, MOLES, RED NOSE, PIMples, scars, etc., removed. Electrolysis. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 39 State-st., City.

PERSONAL—SHOES FOR THE LAME. DOCtors recommend them. Send for catalogue. 54 Fifth-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—WICKS PRIVATE DETECTIVE, 1800 Wabash-av. Phone 614 South. Investigations; strictly confidential.

PERSONAL—NANNETTE DURYEA, Manicuring Office. 924 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg. Cent. 2833.

PERSONAL — ELECTROLYSIS, FACIAL, CHIropody. MME. NORRELL, 5 & 184 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—HYPNOTISM: LEARN IT AT THE HIRSCHBERG INSTITUTE, 2251 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—MRS. WHEELER, CHIROPODIST, 26 Wells-st., opp. N. W. depot [over drug store].

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER AND cashier; 20 years old, married; not afraid of work; have been with present employer 4 years, last 10 years have held position as cashier, at present employed as same; wants change account of new management; can give excellent references; state salary. Address W 151, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG MAN, 21 years old, with general education, knowledge of English and German, shorthand and typewriting, and 7 years' experience in the tailor trade, wishes position in a tailoring house; references. Address O F 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE YOUNG OFfice man [25], thorough knowledge of modern business systems, experienced in advertising, correspondence, and sales methods, wants position where ability and hard work will win promotion. Address W 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPEperienced young man bookkeeper, 25 years age; good penman. Can handle correspondence and collections; best reference; moderate salary. Address S 406, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 SHIPPING CLERK; capable of handling men and teams, would like position with responsible house; can furnish best of references. Address W 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 24; GOOD business exp.; bookkeeper, salesman, or anything that requires intelligence; hard worker. Address W 180, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CLERICAL POSITION by energetic, wide awake young man; 20 years; good character; 3 yrs.' experience. W 78, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPORT AND EASTern agency; experienced in export shipping the world over. For interview address W 90, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN, 10 YEARS AS bookkeeper for one of the largest houses in city; 4 years cashier; A1 on systems; ref. T 658, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, where energy and ability will be recognized. Address T 679, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REG. PHARMACIST in Ill.; 8 years' experience; single; good references; city or country. Address J H 537, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT BOOKkeeper, a small set of books to write up evenings or Sundays. Address W 328, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, age 27, 10 yrs.' exp.; 1st class refs.; salary reasonable. W 198, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT young man as bookkeeper; 5 yrs.' experience; up to date methods; references. W 270, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH 5 years' general office experience; good reference. Address W 306, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN FROM country town, college education; age 24; best of references. Address W 302, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK; man of years; 4 years' experience; A1 reference. Address W 295, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, ENERgetic young man, as office assistant; small salary to start. N. J. COLLINS, 6128 Woodlawn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BKPR. AND STEN.; reasonable salary; A1 references. W 246, Tribune.

Accountants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 27, thoroughly competent accountant and cashier, experienced in credits, correspondence, statistical work, etc.; 4 years full charge large firm. Would leave city. Address T 415, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SINGLE man as traveling salesman in North Dakota; well acquainted with trade; prefer line of ladies' and gents' furnishing or ladies' skirts; 10 years' experience; can furnish references. Address G. S., care Earl's Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 SPECIALTY AND grocery salesman, familiar with Chicago, eastern and western states, and accustomed to good salary, desires first class connection. K 406, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICitor desires change; 12 years' experience; best references. Address W 276, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — TOOLMAKER; 20 years old; expert in the experimental line, for shop improvements and special tools; capital may engagement with reliable firm; highest ref.; technical educated; town or country. Address W 272, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$25 TO PERSON SEcuring me good position as engineer; city preferred; licensed; experienced; good city references; no agency. W 307, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER AND machinist, to superintend and take charge of repairs for real estate firm; good city references. Address W 236, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS printer, who can do composition and pressework; knows about stock, etc. Address W 96, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DENTIST; ALL around, experienced man; registered in Illinois; will start on moderate salary. W 169, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — FOREMAN ON TIMber work; experienced in setting heavy machinery and handle men; ref. Address T 96, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—PLUMBER, GOOD JOBber, nonunion. Address T 367, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRAFTSMAN, MECH., comp. man; good tracer. Address W 154, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE MACHINIST, with first class refs. Address W 256, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—JAPANESE MAN AND wife, man as first class cook, wife as chambermaid; no washing; in family or clubhouse; refs. Address W C 244, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG JAPANESE as kitchen helper in private family. Address W 239, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE, EXP. sober, as butler or houseman; city refs. Address W 240, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, colored, as houseman or butler; city reference. Address W 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED Japanese, as butler or houseman. W 207, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE JAPANese as butler or housework. W 271, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGLISH COACHMAN desires re-engagement; thoroughly understands all duties; experienced with hunters and polo ponies; trustworthy; references. W 278, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GROOM; IRISH; thoroughly understands his work; ref. Address W 279, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED coachman and driving work; obliging, industrious, and economical; best refs. X 325, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, GARdener, and general work; can milk; single; good city references. Address S 265, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS coachman, married, no children; A1 refs. from New York and Chicago. W 229, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — COACHMAN, SINGLE; good driver; sober, willing; general all around man; city refs. Address S 402, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED MILK driver, on North Side. Address T 370, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AND reliable coachman; refs. W 206, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; 9 YRS' recommendations; fine refs. W 174, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young man stenographer; age 25 years; rapid, accurate, and competent; have good education and address, and am able to fill an exacting position. Address S 407, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; SIX years' exp. several lines; good city references; $65 or more; no agencies. S 146, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN; EXP. steno., Remington operator; $12. S 479, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS STENographer, at once; fair salary. W 247, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY RAILROAD STEnographer; thoroughly exp. W 207, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—LAWYER, 5 YEARS IN active practice, ability energetic, efficient, and capable of earning a good salary, desires position with railway, corporation, or commercial house in legal or quasi-legal capacity. Address X 307, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MANAGER OF SHEET music and piano business; 20 years' experience; or any other position of trust in the publishing business; no objection to leaving city. Address for 5 days T 398, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A graduate with honors from Eastern college, as tutor in private family, either at home or traveling abroad. The very best references can be furnished. Address W 306, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED MAN; housework; city ref.; understands care of any kind of heating plant or gas automobiles. Address W 180, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE, ENERgetic man of thirty will pay liberal reward for influence getting him good, permanent position with large corporation. Address W 298, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ADV. WRITER who can bring results; A1 refs. furnished. Address C., 2361 N. Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG, COLORED man as janitor; city reference; good reference. Address W 155, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS JANITOR WITH living rooms; handy with tools; no children. 1400 Lake Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH MAN; ANY kind of work; handy with tools. LINDGREN, 206 30th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ALL AROUND man; handy with machinery. 3544 Dearborn-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; USED TO steam; handy with tools; colored. WM. VAN Phone Douglas 1290. 3558 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY BOOKKEEPer; very efficient and trustworthy; several years' experience; reasonable salary; no agencies or palmists. Address P 265, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent lady d. e. bookkeeper; several years' practical commercial experience; A1 references. Address W 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED GIRL, OFfice work or addressing; some knowledge stenography; Rem. op. Address W 79,

AUTOMOBILES.

OUR SHOW CARS, TO BE USED AT THE CHICAGO show, have just arrived from the east and I give notice of exhibition at our new salesroom, 1322-24 Michigan-av.

All are invited to call and inspect these cars and gain for themselves an opinion not prejudiced by the confusion of dozens of other exhibits.

U. A. COEY & CO.

Phone South 1042.

AUTOMOBILES RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD, and exchanged. Glass repairing. Great Motor Car Co., 1421 Michigan-av. Phone South 507.

AUTO SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES OF every description. The Automobile Supply Co., 1529 Michigan-av.

IF YOU WISH TO SELL YOUR OLD CAR, write us. U. A. COEY & CO., 1323 Michigan-av. Phone South 1042.

FOR SALE—1904 AUTO CAR RUNABOUT, $750. Address H W 408, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

4600 ELLIS-AV.—LARGE PRIVATE RESIdence, detached; location exceptionally choice, convenient to 47th-st. cars and L. C.; private bath with every room; attractive to well to do gentlemen and couples desiring a rest from housekeeping; rooms shown by appointment. Tel. Oakland 919

2427 MICHIGAN-AV.—UNDER NEW MANAGEment; beautiful, large, well furnished rooms; single or en suite; excellent board. Phone 234 Green MRS STEBBINS.

3323 39TH-ST., THE HAYDEN.—AN IDEAL HOME for business people; early breakfast; 16-45-1 in Chicago; steam heat; hotel service.

3214 WASHINGTON-AV. — STEAM HEATED rooms with board; choice neighborhood; 12 min. to city.

3849 INDIANA-AV.—LIGHT, CLEAN STEAM heated rooms in private family; exceptionally good table; phone.

3014 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room; steam heat; the best of home cooking; pretty house. Phone Douglas.

PRIVATE CORNER RESIDENCE ON BLVD.; rapid transit; living high class; private bath. Phone 5949 Drexel.

3305 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board; steam; walking dis.; refs.

NEAR AUDITORIUM, BEST ROOM, TABLE, refs., for refined couple; phone. S 502, Tribune.

3340 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; single, en suite; phone; all conveniences.

3041 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT room with board.

3323 MICHIGAN-AV. — ELEGANT FRONT rooms; second floor; cleanliness and comfort.

3150 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD; single gentleman; pleasant home; permanent.

3158 PRAIRIE-AV. — 4 FURNISHED ROOMS with board.

North Side.

16 ASTOR-ST.—MAISON DU NORD, FAMILY hotel—best residence location; near Lake Shore drive and Division-st.; 15 minutes to business center; excellent table.

599 OAK-ST.—NEAR LAKE SHORE-DRIVE—Large, new furnished double and single rooms; bath, hot and cold water, phone, etc.; fine table; private home.

77 MAPLE-ST.—PLEASANT SINGLE AND DOUble room, with private family; cooking and all modern conveniences. Phone 4583 Dearborn.

986 CASS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS with board; walking distance. 4481 Dearborn.

878 CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH homelike board; single, $5; double, $4.50 each.

843 DEARBORN-AV.—NEAT FRONT ROOMS; steam heat; good table.

810 LA SALLE-AV.—FINE, COZY, WARM RMS., elegant board; reasonable; phone.

Hotels.

HOTEL DEL PRADO—A SELECT FAMILY AND transient hotel (400 rooms) occupying the entire block between Dearborn and Clark-sts., Walton-av. and Division-st., fronting on the Midway-blvd. We have parlor and bedroom with private bath and board for two dollars per day.

TRANSPORTATION—Illinois Central express trains to 60th-st. station, 1¼ blocks away; only 12 minutes to city.

HOTEL TURNER, 53D AND WABASH-AV.—Without exception one of the nicest and best located family hotels on the South Side; rooms single or en suite; electric lights in without extra charge; electric elevator service; all modern improvements; convenient to elevated, Indiana, and State-st. car lines. Phone 908 Douglas.

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South Side.

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THE STANDARD SCHOOL, 77 JACKSON-BLVD. SHORTHAND, BUSINESS, ENGLISH courses. Day and evening sessions. You can enter at any time. Send for new illustrated circular.

IN 40 TO 60 DAYS MRS. LENA WHITE GUARantees to make you an expert stenographer and typewriter or refund your money. WHITE'S COLLEGE, Masonic Temple; night school.

MOLER COLLEGE, 435 WABASH-AV., TEACHES barbering to men, hairdressing, manicuring, facial treatment, chiropody, or electrolysis to women. Few weeks complete. Call or write.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM (Congress-st. entrance).
NO OTHER BRANCH IN CHICAGO.
New terms beginning now. Trial lesson free.

LEARN DERMATOLOGY FROM DR. PRATT, the greatest living face expert; 8 to 8 daily; 9 to 4 Sunday. 147 State-st.

THE ATHENÆUM, 18 VAN BUREN-ST.—BUSIness college, grammar school, high school; day and night; students may enter at any time.

SHORTHAND AT HOME—SPECIAL MAIL course; save ¼ tuition; typewriter free for practice; success or no pay. W 252, Tribune office.

LEARN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING AT McDowell's School, 78 State-st., opp. Field's.

SHORTHAND, TOUCH TYPEWRITING, BUSIness courses. Gregg School, 151 Wabash-av.

SUCCESS SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 79 CLARK-st. Day and evening. Instruction by experts.

BOOKKEEPING GUARANTEED IN 30 DAYS. Snyder Business School, 501 Monadnock Bldg.

LAWYERS.

WE QUICKLY COLLECT WAGES, NOTES, rents, bills of every description.
NO ADVANCE CHARGES.
THE WILSON AGENCY,
507, 112 Dearborn-st. Tel. Cent. 2723.

PEOPLE'S PROTECTION BUREAU—
Gives valuable advice in all business and private troubles; wages collected; personal injury claims and bankruptcy petitions. 89 Clark-st., Room 55.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

ACCOUNT LEAVING CITY, WANT TO SELL lease to May 1; thoroughly modern 5 room flat; steam; best location North Side, near "L"; express; reasonable and make concession. Tel. Harrison 1894. E. WINSLOW.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COMPLETE, COZIest and sweetest modern 4 room apartment in the city; sacrifice; with or without possession. 5 E. 47th-st., ½ C. 47th-st., within 1 blk. of station.

ROOMING HOUSE MUST BE SOLD; GOOD BARgain. 357 Dearborn-av.

LIFE INSURANCE LOANS.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED—Loans to same 5 per cent; indowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6 per cent; give higher cash and loan value than companies. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st. Tel. Cent. 1121

RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 171 LA SALLE-st., R. 813. Loan on and purchase policies.

LIBERAL LOANS MADE QUICK ON LIFE INsurance policies. LOUIS ADLER & CO., 154 Clark

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO Ethical Woman's Reform will be held at 5024 Indiana-av., at 2 p. m., on Feb. 2. Friends cordially invited.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

WOMEN ONLY— WOMEN ONLY—
DR. E. J. DENNIS. DR. E. J. DENNIS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
163 STATE-ST., 3D FLOOR.
SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN. Consultation and advice free. One of our own nurses meets all out of town patients. If unable to call, write us. Lady physician in attendance day and night at my private sanitarium. I AM LEGALLY QUALIFIED. I make no foolish offers. I AM SENT TO EVERY PATIENT personally. I ADVERTISE UNDER MY OWN NAME. NO CURE, NO PAY. Hours, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

THE GREAT WOMEN'S SPECIALIST.
DR. W. F. BRINEY.
Removed to 182 State-st., 24 floor, next to

REAL ESTATE—SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—

MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME.

We are now building a large number of houses in the best residence district of the beautiful suburban village of

MAYWOOD,

Where a small cash payment and $23 or more per month, "same as rent," will make you your own landlord. Send your address for terms, plans, and free transportation, or take Madison-st. cable and electric to 19th-st. and St. Charles-av.

PROVISO LAND ASSOCIATION.
Tel. Main 604. 24 floor, 24 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE BARGAIN—80 OR 100 feet. R. B. COOPER, 1334 Unity Bldg.

REAL ESTATE—ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, NORTH SHORE, $625 per acre; choice location; can double your money. E. C. WARE & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—48 ACRES ON 87TH-ST., NEAR city limits; good house and outbuildings; $150 an acre. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 24 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—

OUT THEY GO.
OUT THEY GO.

To North Dakota. Have you read our booklet entitled "Wheat The Silent Partner." We own large tracts of choice wheat land, deep black soil, free coal, running water, best grasses. We sell in small or large tracts at prices $10 to $15 per acre. WM. BROWN CO. & BRITTAIN, 111 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM AND RANCH LANDS, KANsas, Colorado, and Nebraska; 10 years' time; splendid opportunities for investors, farmers, and ranchmen. Land Department I, Union Pacific R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—160 A. IMPR. FARM, JUNEAU CO., Wis.; 30 a. cultivated, bal. timber; buildings, stock, and machinery; $3,000. MADISON & GRANT, 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION
to beautiful Indian Territory; soil richer than Iowa or Illinois; at the mill center.
W. E. MINTON, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—30 A., ¼ MI. LAKE FRONTAGE ON Lake George, 80 rods to Lake Cora; some timber; $1,000. DOWNING & CASE, Paw Paw, Mich.

FOR SALE—160 A. FINE TIMBER LAND; WASHington. Address W 171, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN HYDE PARK OR KENWOOD, near I. C. R. R., any residence or real estate you have for sale. We have a large, first class clientage and can sell your property. List it now for spring.
JOHN A. CARROLL,
156 53d-st.

WANTED — CHOICE, WELL LOCATED VAcant on North or South Side; must be ripe for improvement; give price; substantial equities in new, well rented flat or residence properties and will add cash. F. D. HALL, 1300 Unity Building.

WANTED—HAVE 180 ACRES, CLEAR, REAL estate board valuation, $160,000; ripe for subdivision; lot sales $2,000,000, immediate vicinity Kenwood; part 5 years' time, balance long time, interest 4%, or trade for clear flat building. Address H W 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE—GIVE full description and lowest price. Address A. ROBERTSON, 1334 Unity Bldg.

WANTED—MORTGAGED PROPERTIES—
CASH.
STAHL & LEWALD, 516 145 La Salle.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR BARGAIN IN 1 or 2 flat, brick. C. F. SCHULTZ, 163 Randolph.

WANTED—$75,000 TO $100,000 APARTMENTS; have 1,400 ft. 2nd farm; will assume.
R. G. BADEAUX, 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—HAVE NEW JEWELRY STOCK, $1,000 wholesale; want residence, farm, or vacant property; must be cheap; value $116. Tribune.

WANTED—2 FLAT BLDG. NORTH OF BELmont, near N. W. L. for cash.
WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 140 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BEST FLAT EQUITY FOR CLEAR 58 foot lot, South Side; value $5,800. Address S 5 90, Tribune office.

WANTED — WE ARE QUICK CASH BUYERS of West Side improved property; quick dealers. H. W. STRAUSS & CO., 114 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HYDE PARK DETACHED RESIdence, about $12,000, for Hyde Park 2 flat bldg.; will pay cash or assume. J H 490, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED.
OUT THEY GO.
Will take 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ABOUT $15,000 VACANT COR., S. S.; say cash and give all cash. R. 427 Reaper Blk.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—VACANT OR IMPROVED, CLEAR, FOR FOLLOWING CHOICE INCOME PROPERTY: 4 FLAT, LOCATION SOUTH SIDE; WILL NET OVER 12 PER CENT.
4 flats, rent $7,800, mtg. $28,500, equity $40,000.
4 flats, rent $4,980, mtg. $20,000, equity $25,000.
4 flats, rent $2,760, mtg. $12,000, equity $12,000.
3 flats, rent $1,440 mtg. $6,500, equity $6,000.
H. M. LAMKIN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR 2 STORY FLAT, EAST OF State-st., about $6,000, 2 story flat on Dearborn, near, rents $48, and Coles-av. lot; 50x200, clear, property needs repairs; 10 min. electric cars.
LANGRIDGE & LIVINGSTON, 4746 State-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANTED—HYDE PARK vacant for $11,000 equity in steam heated flat building; worth $21,500.
WILLIAM H. MOONEY, 1008, 138 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD INCOME PROPERTY in Chicago for farm or good land in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas or Kansas. W. HIGGINS, 107 Dearborn.

MODERN CORNER BUILDING, RENTAL $8,690; take farm or vacant for equity above $45,000.
HOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn.

WISCONSIN TIMBER LAND TO EXCHANGE. What have you? Address W 309, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

LOW RATES ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—
Very favorable terms; exceptional facilities for building loans.
E. G. PAULING, 139 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON
LOWEST RATES
R. H. WALKER & CO.,
201 TOWNE BLDG.

$100,000 TO LOAN CENTRAL BUSINESS AND factory property. All real estate loans without commission. ATWATER, BARNES & CO. BANK, 1st floor.

EXCHANGE—FOR HAMMOND residence just completed, at Sheridan Park; finest. Address A. ROBERTSON.

SECOND MORTGAGE LOANS PROMPTLY made; easy terms, ¼ regular rates. Henry & Robbins, Chicago Opera House, 112 Clark-st., R. 504.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBURban real estate; repayment monthly.
E. R. MADDEN & CO., 34 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; lowest rates. E. R. MADDEN & CO.,
1623 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO SAVINGS BANK, 72 WASHINGTON-st., Chicago, has funds on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans made.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
BUILDING LOANS.
KNOTT, CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—HAVE MONEY TO LOAN on small mortgages from $1,500 to $5,000.
SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd.

LOANS MADE ON CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT current rates; building loans made.
HENRY W. HOWE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT LOWEST PREVAILing rates. Building loans wanted. No delay.
KUMNICK & TONDORF, Bankers, 72 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate at current rates of interest.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 83 Washington-st.

NO MORTGAGE LOANS UP TO $500 ON INCOME property made in 24 hours. U. S. Investment Co., Unity Bldg.

CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE FOR SALE—$6,000 at 5½%; security, $16,000 brick.
MICHAEL, BANKER, 94 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates; building loans made.
W. G. STOUGHTON, 152 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE LOANS MADE QUICKLY. WE want 100, security. O. HOWARD & CO., 101 Washington-st. and 705 47th-st., east of L.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON Chicago improved real estate. FRED MILLER, 5 So. 9th-av. and Madison-st., Security Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN real estate at lowest rates.
E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

REYNOLDS & ROSE.
622 TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Make loans on Chicago real estate at lowest rates.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; lowest rates; prepayment privileges.
OGDEN, ROSE, 100 Washington-st., Suite 1016.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 4½% TO 5%, WITHOUT commission, on desirable central business property; small loans a specialty.
Address C O 817, Tribune office.

CALLISTUS R. ENNIS & CO., 134 MONROE-ST.—
Money to loan on first mortgages at lowest rates. Mortgages for sale from $1,000 up.

JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 WASHINGTON-ST.
Loans on real estate; best terms; no delay. We loan on security. Building loans a specialty.

$200 TO $2,000 ON VACANT OR IMPROVED city or suburban property at lowest rates. See me first. ARTHUR C. LUEDER, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
On city property at lowest rates; prompt service.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved Chicago real estate security.
EDWARD R. KNIGHT & CO., 99 Washington-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-ST., loan on Chicago improved real estate at lowest current rates; no delay; we pass on security.

TO LOAN — SUMS $1,000 TO $10,000 ON IMproved city real estate, lowest rates, monthly payments. E. H. RUNKLE & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; lowest rates. E. R. MADDEN & CO.,
1623 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st.

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TO LOAN — SUMS $1,000 TO $10,000 ON IMproved city real estate, lowest rates, monthly payments. E. H. RUNKLE & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate

ELIOT "AGIN" FOOTBALL.

HARVARD PRESIDENT SAYS MANY FEATURES ARE WRONG.

Declares Rules Cannot Prevent Brutal Attacks on Individual Players Which Are Used to Put Good Men Out of Contest and Are Often Seen but Not Punished—Brawn Such as Game Develops Not Needed in Future Business Career.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—President Eliot of Harvard in his annual report today made a remarkable attack on the game of football. He said in part:

"As developed in this country, under fierce intercollegiate competition, it has become a game in which the actions of individual players can often be entirely concealed, not only from the spectators but from the nearer observers on the side lines, or even the umpire, who gets as near as possible to the combatants. The game is played under established and recognized rules, but the uniform enforcement of these rules is impossible, and violations of rules are in many respects highly profitable toward victory.

"Coaching from the side lines, offside play, holding, and disabling an opponent by kneeing and kicking, and by heavy blows on the head and particularly about the eyes, nose, and jaw, are unquestionably profitable toward victory, and no means have been found of preventing these violations either by players and coaches.

Officials Fail to Punish.

Some players, to be sure, are never guilty of them. The rules forbid unnecessary roughness; to give a blow equally severe with the base of the open hand is not unnecessary roughness. Even in perfectly visable cases of violation of the rules the officials often fail to punish the offenders, particularly if the offender on one side can be offset by an offender on the other, and both are allowed to remain in the game.

"The common justification for these principles is that football is a fight; and that its strategy and ethics are those of war. One may therefore resort in football to every ruse, stratagem, and deceit which would be justified in actual fighting. New tricks are always desirable as surprises. The weaker man is the legitimate prey of the stronger. One should always try to discover the weakest man in the opponent's line, as, for example, the man most recently injured, and attack him again and again. If a man, by repeated blows about the head, and particularly in the jaw, has been visibly dazed, he is the man to attack at the next onset. If in the last encounter a player has been obviously injured in leg, or arm, or shoulder, the brunt of an early attack should fall on him.

Players Often Pretend Injuries.

"As a corollary to this principle, it is justifiable for a player who is in good order to pretend that he is seriously hurt in order to draw the opponent's attack to the wrong place. These rules of action are all justifiable, and even necessary, in the consummate savagery called war, in which the immediate object is to kill and disable as many of the enemy as possible. To surprise, ambuscade, and deceive the enemy and invariably overwhelm a smaller force by a greater one, are the expected methods of war.

"But there is no justification for such methods in a manly game or sport between friends. They are essentially ungenerous, and no sport is wholesome in which ungenerous and mean acts, which easily escape detection contribute to victory, whether such acts, which easily escape detection and contribute to victory, be occasional and incidental or habitual.

Mortifying Distraction from Study.

"The distraction from proper collegiate pursuits of multitudes of under graduates during the football season has become a familiar phenomenon, but it is nevertheless a mortifying one. The football hero is useful in a society of young men if he illustrates generous strength and leads a clean life, but his merits of body and mind are not of the most promising sort for future service out in the world. The alert, nimble, wiry, tough body is, for professional or business purposes in future life, a better one than his, and the mental qualities of a big, brawny athlete are almost certain to be inferior to those of slighter, quicked witted men, whose moral ideals are at least as high as his.

Causes Intercollegiate Distrust.

"The state of mutual distrust and hostility between colleges which all too frequently football creates is another of these lesser evils. This distrust is publicly manifested in humiliating ways, as when a member of the opposing team or an official of the game puts his ear close to the mouth of the trainer who has run out from the side lines to wash the face of a prostrate player. The precautions taken to prevent trickery, like the armor and padding against hurts, show what the game has come to be."

ADD TO THE HOSPITAL FUND.

More Subscriptions Toward Emergency Institution Are Reported by Iroquois Memorial Association.

The following additions to the fund for the establishment of an emergency hospital in the downtown district were reported yesterday by the Iroquois Memorial association:

Balance	$8,695.50
Benjamin S. Cable	100.00
J. Rosenwald	100.00
J. E. O. Pridmore	10.00
Dittman & Schwingbeck	5.00
W. F. Roos company	5.00
M. L. Brown & Co.	2.00
J. Dixon Avery & Co.	2.00
J. M. H. Wagner & Son	2.00
A. G. Zulfer & Co	2.00
Edward J. Wright	2.00
Joseph Hayden	2.00
G. Wolff	2.00
Glenn & Anderson	2.00
John F. Lalla & Co	2.00
	$ 8,843.50
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.	
Balance	$3,354.38
Mrs. Sarah Morris	100.00
Oscar J. Foreman	50.00
Forget Me Not club	22.62
Benjamin R. Cahn	25.00
Larry Rosenthal	10.00
Mrs. Ed Hillman	10.00
Miss Tessie Kohn	5.00
Sig Liebenstein	5.00
Theodosia chapter, O. E. S.	5.00
Pilos chapter, O. E. S.	5.00
Humboldt Park chapter, O. E. S.	5.00
Bethesda hive, Ladies of Modern Maccabees	5.00
R. Jackson	5.00
T. E. Brownell, New York	2.00
Charles N. Stevens	2.00
August Hiller	2.00
M. E. White	1.00
Mrs. C. M. Anderson	1.00
Oscar Anderson	1.00
Mrs. S. Alpiner, Kankakee, Ill.	1.00
Mrs. William Fraser, Kankakee, Ill.	1.00
Mrs. N. L. Michael, Lima, O.	1.00
Mrs. Henry Raub, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00
Mrs. G. M. Greenbaum, Danville, Ill.	1.00
Mrs. Jules Straus, Danville, Ill.	1.00
Mrs. Sol Nathan, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. H. J. Terr	1.00
Miss F. C. Ernst	1.00
Genos Tilliton	1.00
Mrs. Michael Felsenthal, New York	1.00
Mrs. Julia E. Rosenfield, Rock Island, Ill	1.00
Harry Allen	1.00
Carrie S. Blan, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Mrs. D. Hickman, Danville, Ill.	1.00
Mrs. Thomas Rogers, Edgerville, Wis	1.00
	3,842.00
Total	$12,685.50

The "I Will" club of Humboldt park will give a card party at the residence of Mrs. Henry Clark, 846 Humboldt boulevard, on Saturday for the benefit of the fund.

There will be a benefit performance of "A Scrap of Paper" given in Music hall, Fine Arts building, Friday evening, Feb. 17.

Detective Wooldridge to Be Tried.

Detective Clifton R. Wooldridge is to be tried by the police trial board on the charge of "oppression and fraudulent misuse of judicial process," made to Chief of Police O'Neill yesterday by Attorney John G. Campbell. The charges were presented by a committee of the Chicago Bar association consisting of John Barton Payne, E. Allen Frost, and Francis W. Walker, who declared that the charges are "substantiated by competent evidence." The charges resulted from the arrest of Attorney Campbell in a raid on the store of Mrs. Anna Kuehnstedt, 6232 Ingleside avenue.

"Bovo Formalin" (Bimar & Amend), used as bath and mouth wash in the morning, leaves mouth sweet and pure all day.

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY WORLD.

Mrs. Charles C. Curtiss, 110 Astor street, will give a dinner Friday evening, Feb. 10, for Miss Margaret Root and Mr. Edwin S. Fechheimer, whose marriage will take place on Feb. 22. A small company has been invited also to hear a music program by Mr. William Beebeock after the dinner.

Mrs. Arthur Brittan, 508 North State street, will give a tea on the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 9, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Fernand Henrotin, 353 La Salle avenue, will entertain at dinner this evening, followed by bridge whist. Mrs. Henrotin will give a small afternoon bridge party on Saturday also.

Mrs. Paul Picard, 36 Cedar street, has invited a number of friends to hear her guest, Mr. John Armant of New Orleans, sing tomorrow evening. The affair will be small and informal. Mr. Armant will sing this and tomorrow afternoon at the musicals to be given by Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, 183 Lincoln Park boulevard.

Mrs. John Reynolds Morron, 3206 Michigan avenue, has invitations out for Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock, to hear Mr. William Norman Guthrie give a talk on "The Contemporary Poetic Drama."

Mrs. P. A. Valentine, 3700 Michigan avenue, will give an evening musical on Wednesday, Feb. 8, when Mr. David Bispham will sing.

Mrs. W. Vernon Booth, 31 Bellevue place, will entertain at bridge on Thursday afternoon of next week. There are a number of bridge parties being given at present. Mrs. H. O. Stone entertained yesterday afternoon and Mrs. W. W. Gurley, 528 North State street, last night. Today Mrs. H. H. Porter Jr., 70 Astor street, will entertain, and Mrs. Joseph B. Long, 200 Schiller street, will have several tables both tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Sellers of the Hotel Metropole, accompanied by Miss Rhea Logan, have gone to Belleair, Fla.

The next of the series of dinners being given by the Woman's Athletic club will be tomorrow evening and will be a Russian dinner. Mme. Breshkovsky has been invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Inderrieden and family, 553 North State street, who left last month for California, are now at Santa Barbara, where they will remain for several months.

Miss Elizabeth Walton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barnard Walton, was married last night to Mr. Benjamin Howard Marshall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb H. Marshall. The wedding, which was attended by relatives and a few friends, took place at the Walton residence, 4740 Drexel boulevard, Dr. Frank Gunsaulus performing the ceremony at 8 o'clock. The bride was attended by Miss Laura Shedd as maid of honor, who was daintily gowned in white net over soft satin and wore a cluster of white tips in her hair. The bridesmaids, Miss Charlotte Plamondon, Miss Harriet Condee, and Miss Miriam Steever, were similarly gowned, save that they wore pink feathers and pink girdles. They all carried bridesmaid roses made into large shower bouquets.

The bridal gown was in princess fashion of ivory messaline and trimmed with rose point lace. The tulle veil was fastened with a pearl tiara, and instead of the usual bouquet a white prayer book was carried.

Mr. Marshall was served by Mr. Arthur Clement as best man and the groomsmen were Mr. George Lytton, Mr. Charles Raymond, and Mr. Charles Fox. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Kenwood club for over 500 guests. The clubrooms were decorated with pink roses and many vases of ascension lilies. A mandolin orchestra provided the music. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall will sail on Tuesday for a three months' stay in Italy and France, much of the time to be spent touring by motor car.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Wood and Mr. Kay Wood, 3924 Michigan avenue, leave for California tomorrow.

SAYS SIGHT AND HEARING WERE RESTORED BY PRAYER.

Inga Hanson Says She Is a Living Witness to the Power of Divine Healing—Still on "Rose Diet."

Inga Hanson yesterday told the jury in Judge Kersten's court several of her ailments resulting from that alleged street car accident had been cured by prayer. The testimony of detectives that her afflictions were assumed and that she frequently betrayed this fact in unguarded moments she characterized as falsehood.

"I am a living witness to the power of divine healing," she stated.

The defendant appeared much the worse for her four days' fast when she was wheeled in her invalid chair to the witness stand in the morning. According to her counsel, she is being sustained entirely by the odor of roses.

"When I was in Richmond, Va., I held religious services in my room," she stated. "As the result of earnest prayer, I noticed a great improvement in my health. Later in New York, I recovered the power of speech and hearing by praying."

She contradicted the testimony of two women detectives who had watched her at the Sherman house. All the acts described by the detectives, she said, had been performed by her niece, Sarah.

The prosecution will begin the cross-examination of Miss Hanson this morning.

DESERTER TIRES OF HIS LOT.

John T. O'Grady Surrenders to Police—Wants to Return to Army After Absence of a Year.

Tired of dodging the authorities as a deserter from the United States army, John T. O'Grady yesterday walked into the Chicago avenue police station and gave himself up.

"I am a deserter from the Twentieth regiment, which left Fort Sheridan for the Philippines a year ago, and I want to return to the army," said O'Grady to Lieut. Hanley. "Our regiment stopped off in Chicago and while waiting for a train at the Chicago and Northwestern depot I got it in my head I didn't want to go to the Philippines, and I didn't. Most of the time since I deserted I have been working in a machine shop at East Chicago, Ind."

O'Grady is held at the station for instructions from the army officials.

LOVE AFFAIR CAUSES SUICIDE.

Sheboygan, Wis., Youth, Who Disappeared on Eve of Wedding, Is Dead in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1.—Henry Boyle, 26 years old, a son of Henry Boyle, general superintendent of the Crocker Chair company of Sheboygan, Wis., committed suicide here today. Young Boyle was to have been married at Sheboygan about a month ago, but on the eve of the wedding, for some unexplained reason, he disappeared. Despondency over this unhappy love affair, it is believed, caused the young man to take his life.

DARLINGTON TO BE A BISHOP.

Rector of Brooklyn Church Chosen for Diocese of Harrisburg, Pa., on Thirteenth Ballot.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 1.—The Rev. Dr. James Henry Darlington, rector of Christ church, Brooklyn, was elected bishop of the diocese of Harrisburg on the thirteenth ballot today in St. Stephen's church in this city.

Blood Kills Germs

Good blood made by good food.

See below.

If one can surely turn food into good red blood it will combat any and every disease known and conquer completely more times than the disease will win.

Any physician will tell you that good rich blood and plenty of it is the best germicide known and surely and safely cures disease when medicines fail, so the effort of the doctor is to give food that digests and quickly makes blood.

No food ever discovered will do this as certainly as Grape-Nuts, which is predigested at the pure food factories where it is made.

One of the many illustrations is that of tuberculosis, which refuses to yield to medicine but must give way to good blood. A man from Philadelphia writes:

"I have been fighting tuberculosis for some years, and with a weak stomach was losing ground slowly every year. I had tried all kinds of food, and finally got so far along with the disease that my stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and lungs were affected. My stomach got to a point where it would retain no food but peptonized milk and I was down to 90 lbs. in weight. The doctors said about two years ago that I had but a month or two more to live. About that time I was put on Grape-Nuts and cream. It never showed the first sign of coming up, but agreed from the start, and in a few days I began to feel increased strength; so I kept on, with the result that the healthy blood has driven the disease from every organ of my body except the lungs, and is slowly driving it from them. I have gained greatly in vitality and strength and added 29 lbs. to my weight. If I can keep on as I have been it seems clear that I will get entirely well, thanks to old Dame Nature, whose work was made possible by food I could digest." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

SECOND COURTHOUSE FIRE ENDANGERS MANY RECORDS.

Blaze Discovered in Law Minute Clerk's Room and Is Extinguished with Pail of Water—Little Damage.

For the second time within two weeks fire was discovered yesterday in the county building. The blaze, which started in the law minute clerk's room on the third floor, is thought to have been the result of spontaneous combustion. It was extinguished by John Alson, Judge Garer's minute clerk, before any damage had been done.

The room was unoccupied at the time. Had it not been for the appearance of Alson, who detected smoke as he was passing the door, thousands of court records might have been destroyed.

Alson saw smoke arising from behind the steam radiator, followed by a tongue of flame. He ran into the outer office, where he gave the alarm, after securing a pail of water. It was found that only the woodwork and floor had been slightly scorched.

BECOMES NUN AT NEW CONVENT

Novitiate at St. Mary's, Kenosha, Wis., First to Take Vows Elsewhere than at Peekskill, N. Y.

Kenosha, Wis., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The new St. Mary's convent at Kemper hall was opened today, and scores of sisters of St. Mary saw a novitiate take the vows and become Sister Francesca. It was the first profession of a member ever taken except at the mother house at Peekskill, N. Y.

Margaret Clare will be installed tomorrow as mother superior provincial of the sisterhood. Eight bishops and forty priests will assist in the ceremonies.

At the same time a sister superior of Chicago and a sister superior of Davenport will be installed.

MAKE JANITOR-POET FLIT

ADOLPH HINTZ, THE UNWASHED, BEATS COURT ORDER.

Departs from Spouse's Flat Building at 608 Evanston Avenue Before Injunction Order Is Served—Former Wife Weeps Silently as Man Who Dislikes Baths Carries His Belongings from His Den in Basement—Says His Spirit Is Unbroken.

Yesterday was moving day with the Hintzes, the wife who has obtained a divorce and Adolph Hintz, the unwashed janitor-poet. In the morning attorneys for the woman asked an injunction to keep the man away from the premises at 608 Evanston avenue. In the afternoon Hintz sought new quarters. Then, seeing her former husband depart, the wife was moved to tears.

In asking the injunction, Mrs. Hintz complained that new troubles had been brought upon her by the man, and that he had tried to collect the rent from tenants in the flat building where the poet has lived in the boiler room.

Judge Brentano granted the order restraining the man from interfering with Mrs. Hintz, her daughter, or the renters.

Flits Before Constable Calls.

Some one had warned Hintz that this order was coming. When Constable Louis Grossman arrived late in the afternoon the poet had taken up quarters in a commanding position half a block distant at the rear of a cigar store. He took with him a half finished epic, "The Materialistic as Contrasted with the Idealistic."

The poet carried his cot on his back. His paint brushes were moved in a bushel basket, but his literary gems he conveyed in an inside pocket.

"I am going to be out before the hand of the law touches me," said Hintz. "When I get established I'm going to sleep. I'm all broken down by this business—in body and in mind. My spirit, however, is unconquered."

Former Wife Weeps When Poet Goes.

As the janitor-poet departed Mrs. Hintz parted the curtains, and with a steamy hand fresh from hot soap suds wiped a tear away. It was in contrast with her order: "Tell him not to come back tonight—I'll find some one to keep the fires going."

REPLY OF MISS PATTERSON IN CLARK ESTATE CONTEST.

Denies Charges Made Against Her by Heirs of Dead Millionaire—Safety Deposit Vaults Fail to Yield Jewels.

Miss Caroline Patterson, in a sworn statement filed in the Circuit court yesterday in the Jonathan Clark will case, tells something of the relations that existed between her and her dead employer and benefactor. The document is in answer to George T. Clark's bill to have her removed as executor of the contractor's estate.

The charge that Clark deserted his wife and left her without funds during the years of his devotion to Miss Patterson is denied by the latter. She says many years ago the contractor set aside a large part of his estate in trust for his wife and children. The net proceeds from this estate, she declares, have exceeded $75,000.

After telling of her early acquaintance with Clark, Miss Patterson denounces as malicious falsehoods the charges of improper relations with him. As to the charges involving the property at 2132-2134 Michigan avenue and in Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, Miss Patterson says the transactions were made with her own money. She paid for the erection of the buildings, she asserts. All books and documents relating to the business of the dead contractor, she asserts, were turned over by her.

EIGHT CHICAGO AND ALTON TRAINS

ARE "COMING AND GOING" DAILY BETWEEN CHICAGO AND

ST. LOUIS

"The Only Way" Protected by

BLOCK SIGNALS

Our Electric Lighted Trains Pass in Full View of the

Illinois State Capitol at Springfield.

"THE LINE THAT DOUGLAS USED."

CHICAGO AND ALTON TICKET OFFICE,

101 Adams Street, Marquette Building.

TELEPHONE HARRISON 4470.

The Best Route and the Finest Trains to Kansas City.

Marshall Field & Co.

100,000 yards of Seasonable New Fabrics are included in our

Special Sale of Spring Silks,

and every yard is marked at a low price that customers will be quick to appreciate.

The colors and novelties are represented in almost endless varieties. The decidedly unusual values have been made possible mostly by our close pricing on lines that we feel will be extremely popular throughout the coming months. The following is a fairly representative list: Second Floor South Room.

Black Taffeta, 21-inch, imported, yard, 65c.

White Habutai (plain), 27-inch, yard, 45c, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.10.

White Figured Habutai, 23-inch, yard, 50c.

Colored Lining Taffeta, 19-inch, yard, 55c.

Plain Peau de Cygne, yard, 75c.

Crepe de Chine, plain colored, including black, white, ivory and cream, yard, 85c.

Imported Natural Shantung—26-inch, yard, 75c.

Imported Colored Chiffon Taffeta, yard, 75c.

27-inch Colored Bourette Pongee, yard, 60c.

Novelty Silks for Full Costumes—including Pompadour effects in light and dark colorings,—Monotone Printed Taffeta and Louisine Plaids,—Pin Dot Messalines,—Illuminated Checks,—Hair Line Stripes,—Chameleon Pin Dot Taffetas,—Faconne Surahs—are also marked at interesting special prices.

Important Special Announcement.

Our Dressmaking and Tailoring Sections announce the arrival of new materials, in dress lengths, many of which are especially adapted for Tailor Suits, Riding Habits, and Coats, and with the new designs and special prices, which are now being offered for a limited time, will afford our patrons an opportunity to place their orders now at a great advantage. Eighth Floor South Room.

We also call attention to the handsome Parisian Model Gowns priced for clearance—many at less than the purchase price of materials and trimmings.

Clearance Reductions in Fine Linens.

Sharp price-reductions have been made in manufacturers' samples and all the odd and mussed lines from our January Sale. Included are fine Table Cloths, Napkins, Hemstitched and Embroidered Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Carving Cloths, Doilies, Centerpieces and Scarfs.

The splendid merit of every piece in each of these lines will undoubtedly effect an immediate clearance. Second Floor Middle Room.

Mandel Brothers

20% discount sale *of* underwear

Jaeger underwear 50% off

WE offer the regular February discount of 20% on all lines of Mandel Brothers' Sanitary pure wool underwear, in spring, summer, fall and winter weights. This underwear is ideally fitted for a changeable climate, and on account of the care applied in selecting the wool and in manufacturing it —all under expert supervision—it has won the enthusiastic approval of a multitude of customers. Discounts deducted from our regular prices at the time of purchase. First floor, State street.

MANDEL'S SANITARY UNDERWEAR GUARANTEED PURE AUSTRALIAN WOOL MADE IN GERMANY

50% discount is offered on every garment remaining of the Dr. Jaeger underwear. We decided some time ago to discontinue the sale of this underwear. Consequently, there are many sizes missing. Whatever is left, on sale at half price.

On part of our stock of winter weight knit underwear we offer discounts ranging from 20% to 50%. Many lines of this underwear are complete, others have sizes missing, and on these the larger discounts, of course, apply. In order that the customer may be in a position to realize the exact extent of the opportunity which is now offered, we show on the price tickets the regular together with the reduced prices.

Special announcement: men's $4 fancy vests 1.10

Probably the best value in fancy vests ever offered. They are made of silk mixtures, fancy cloths and washable materials, and have been selling regularly as high as $4; clearance sale price, 1.10.

Economy basement.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica

or pain of any kind get a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief; follow the directions you find with the bottle and you will secure instant relief from pain—a record of more than

FIFTY YEARS

as a sure cure for Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Quinsy Sore Throat, Colds, Lumbago, Grip and Pneumonia.

A POSITIVE CURE

W. C. Baker, of 260 Julia st., New Orleans, La., writes: "I have been a sufferer from chronic rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or even take off my shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever."

Radway's Ready Relief Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., Radway Square, NEW YORK CITY.

"The Second Deluge," a weird and fascinating glimpse into the future. See next Sunday's Tribune.

A comic opera reproduced in real life. The simple solution of the incredible mystery that astonished Paris. See next Sunday's Tribune.

REVELL & CO.

TO-DAY:

Parlor Desk Chairs.

3.35

Value $4.00.

This cut illustrates a very neat Desk Chair—in rich golden oak, hand carved and polished; the back post is continuous, thereby making a very strong and durable Chair; saddle wood seat. Sale price, 3.35.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.

Cor. Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.